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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,793—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1896.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5283	M. De Horne	17th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th ,,
B.M. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	28th ,,
† GANGES	4706	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5224	L. H. Moule	,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.

The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Walluschnig	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Sept., 1896.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	25th September,

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to—

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ALGOA BAY
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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
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Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 19th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST, PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons, on the 19th Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 17th Sept., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, about the 17th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about 26th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th September, 1896.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October 1896.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st ,, ,,
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. ,,
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELBOURNE	Rogliano	4,080	24th Sept.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.

The S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Despras, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGOSUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 8th October, 1896.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.

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Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.

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MOVEMENT. { Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium brequet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperature.

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Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 14th September 1896.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES, 1896-97.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passages Season, 1897, is now in course of distribution, and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies, are invited to apply either to Bombay or Calcutta, when the omission will at once be rectified.—No charge is made for arranging and booking passages, and special attention is given to securing the best possible accommodation and (when cabin has to be shared) congenial companionship either in first or second saloon.

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S. S. BHIDE,
Vice-President.

Yeola Municipal Office, 11th September, 1896.

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BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE. (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 24,57,360	0	0
Reserves and Rest	„ 11,06,292	9	8
Deposits	„ 1,04,06,910	7	10
Bills and Acceptances	„ 5,86,358	11	2
Sundries	„ 1 09,026	13	3
Total.........Rs.	1,46,65,948	12	11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 21,84,516	2	4
Loans, Bills and Advances	„ 1,14,95,568	11	5
Government and other Authorised Securities	„ 4,33,622	14	4
Properties and Dead Stock	„ 2,32,936	3	7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	„ 322,304	13	3
Total.........Rs.	1,46,65,948	12	11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

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AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

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WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

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PRINCE'S DOCK.

WINES AND SPIRITS,

Bottled by J. CONNELL.

WHISKIES.

OLD HIGHLAND ****	per doz.	Rs.	38
OLD "HIGHLAND" ***	„	„	27
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow Label)	„	„	24
OLD SCOTCH (White Label)	„	„	23
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	„	„	26
IRISH WHISKY		„	25

BRANDIES.

JAMES CONNELL'S ****, a choice, thoroughly matured grape spirit (12 years' old)	per a oz.	Rs.	47
JAMES CONNELL'S *** (10 years' old)	„	„	35
JAMES CONNELL'S Old Pale, a good "Peg" Brandy	„	„	23

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

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COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
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AYALA & Co.	Ay.
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P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
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J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
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WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
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USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

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WHY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest diseases of any standing? Buy Dr. Dastoor's Expectorant; it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and instantaneous relief. Re. 1-4 per bottle, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co's., Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES.

3RD, 6TH, 8TH AND 10TH OCTOBER, 1896.

OWNERS are reminded that the FINAL ENTRIES for the October Meeting CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th September, 1896.

For programme see Racing Calendar of May 28th No. 29, and "Asian" of May 22nd No. 607. Special attention is drawn to No. II General Conditions.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firms of Mr. HAYIM SALIM, in BOMBAY, and Mr. SALIM HABIB, in PARIS, who have been carrying on Business as Jewellers in Partnership, will from THIS DAY, carry the same in Bombay and Paris, as heretofore under the name and style of Messrs. SALIM and HABIB.

HAYIM SALIM.

1st August, 1896.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1896.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Ten and one quarter Lakhs Rupees (Rs 10,25,000) for the purpose of various works of improvement to the properties of the Trust.

The Trustees have fixed a minimum rate of 100 per cent. under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest, and rateably to the next lower Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application,

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 17th October, 1896, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m. (gun-fire), on Tuesday, 22nd September, 1896, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Finance Committee of the Trustees.

Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE.
Secretary,

Bombay, 1st September, 1896.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1896.

FORM OF TENDER.

I ______ hereby tender for Rupees ______ of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees ______ Annas ______ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees ______ and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 17th October, 1896.

I require the amount in ______ Debentures of Rupees ______ each.

(Signature) ______
(Address) ______

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

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MEMORIAL

TO THE LATE

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

COMMITTEE FOR INDIA:

His Excy. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B
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Honorary Secretary:
Colonel T. DEANE,
Simla.

Subscriptions will be received, in India, by Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay; Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta; and by the Alliance Bank, Simla, and its branches at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Agra, Ajmere, Darjeeling, Lahore, Murree, Mussoorie, Rawal Pindi and Umballa. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of Rs. 32 in India.

By order of the Committee,
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Hony. Secy.

Simla, 18th July, 1896.

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C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	= Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	= „	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000	= „	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 5-57m., 5-32a. Low water, 0-51a.
Banks closed: Parsee New Year's Day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Birdoswald, Hoseinee, and Persia entered, and the steamers Clio and Osborne left the dock on Sunday; and the steamers Mohammadi, Dwarka and H. M. S. Magdala and Tennaserim left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Thames entered the dock on Sunday and the steamer Ravenna yesterday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice at 5 p.m., to-day.

Y. M. C. A. GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—A Gospel address, which is open to all, will be given by Rev. W. G. Peel, at the Rooms to-night, at 8-30 o'clock.

SARASWAT SAMUHA.—Dr. Yeshwant Mangesh Sanzgiri, L. M. and S., will deliver a lecture on "Education" to the members of the club at 6 o'clock this evening, in the hall of the above Institution, Kandawady.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF LIQUOR.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Isufali Dadau, an Abkari Inspector, charged Bhogia Jeeva, a Hindu, with importing into Bombay from the Coorla distillery, a bottle of country liquor, without a license from the Collector of Abkari. The accused admitted the truth of the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10. The bottle of liquor was ordered to be confiscated and sent to the Collector of Abkari.

TWO YOUNG HINDUS BURNT.—Gunpat Daji and Abra Raichund, both Hindus, aged twenty and fourteen years, respectively, were, on Sunday night, standing under a "mandap" erected at Funnaswady, witnessing the Gunpatee performance, when one of the oil lamps which were hung in the mandap, accidentally fell on them, igniting their clothes and burning them severely. They were immediadely conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where they are lying in a precarious state.

COSTLY SHAMPOOING.—Hassan Jan Mahomed, who keeps a begatelle table at Falkland Road, has reported to the police that about half-past 2 o'clock on Sunday morning his brother Oomer Vaidoria, aged twenty-five years, was being shampooed by a Mahomedan, name unknown, when the latter removed from under the head of Oomer, who fell a sleep, a metal watch, a silver chain, a currency note for Rs. 10, and Rs. 21 in cash, in all collectively valued at Rs. 62-14.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Ardeshir Aspandiar, an Irani servant in the employ of one Namdar Ardeshir, the proprietor of a tea-shop at Ripon Road and residing in his master's premises, reported to the police on Sunday morning, the theft of four currency notes for Rs. 10 each and a set of silver buttons of the value of Rs. 3, from his master's box that was locked. The complainant stated that about three days before he had placed the notes in the box and locked it, and on the night of the 12th instant he discovered that the lock on the box had been picked with a nail and the above notes stolen therefrom.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of TookaramBalu, a Hindu labourer, aged eighteen years, lately employed in the bakery belonging to Mr. Rustomji Framji, confectioner, at Girgaum Road. On the 3rd instant deceased was working in the bakery, when his right hand was accidentally caught in a biscuit machine and the third fingers of that hand was crushed. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where a few days ago tenanus set in and terminated fatally on Sunday evening. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Ruttonshah Sorabji, a Parsee had, aged fourteen years, was, on Sunday afternoon, going along the Queen's Road, when he was knocked down by a carriage belonging to Keshowji Valabhdas, and driven by his coachman Rama Babaji, sustaining injuries about his head. The injured Parsee lad was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained under treatment. The coachman, who was then, it is alleged, driving very rashly, was arrested, and bailed to appear before the Magistrate yesterday. At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, the accused coachman was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with rash and negligent driving. The case was remanded pending complainant's recovery.

A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—Yesterday, at th Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rama Bajaba, a policeman in A. Division, was charged at the instance of Superintendent Brewin, with causing hurt to a Hindu woman, by means of a baboo stick. The "Gunpatti dance" was going on in a house at Lower Colaba, among the Hindu women, when accused ran up to them, and taking a big bamboo stick commenced to beat the dancers. It was about ten o'clock in the night, and the cries of injured persons fetched a police sepoy on duty. The accused was arrested but pleaded he was worse for the liquor. The magistrate sentenced him to a month's hard labour, remarking that accused being a policeman, ought to have proved the peace.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE NAWAB OF RAMPORE.—His Highness the Nawab of Rampore, who has been staying in Bombay for the last few weeks, left for his capital in company of his staff on Sunday evening by a special train from the Victoria Terminus, the departure being private. A few native gentlemen, including the following were present at the Station to see his Highness off:—Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, the Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey, Messrs. Rahimtulla Khairaz, Karrimbhoy Ebrahim, Ameeruddin Tyebji, Maneckji Bezonji Cooper, and others. The Nawab Sahib was decorated with floral wreaths and presented with boquets by several of the gentlemee present, His Highness acknowledge the complaints and after shaking hands with all present, entered the state saloon attached to the special, which then steamed out of the station.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Chavelwady, Cheera Bazaar, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Pootlabai, aged seventeen years, a married Brahmin woman, the wife of one Wamon Narayen, residing with her husband at that locality. Deceased was married to her husband about six years ago. After she had come to live with her husband, the mother-in-law constantly quarrelled with her for not attending properly to the household affairs. On Saturday last, the mother-in-law again quarrelled with the deceased, who being tired of her life, took a quantity of green paint, which was brought by her husband to paint the house, in view of the approaching Gunpati holidays. A few hours afterwards, Pootla- bai commenced vomiting, and on being questioned admitted having taken the paint in order to poison herself. She was treated at home, but she grew worse and died on Sunday evening. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THEFT BY A RAMOSEE'S SON.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore charged Dhondee Bapoo, the son of a ramosee, in the employ of Lieutenant-Colonel Whitby, of the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, stationed at Wanowree, with the theft of seven pieces of wearing apparel, three silver studs, and a pair of pearl links, of the aggregate value of Rs. 26-8, the property of a second butler, in the employ of the same master. The accused committed the theft about a month ago and absconded to Bombay. The complainant reported the theft to the Cantonment Police at Poona, who searched for the accused but could not trace him. A few days ago complainant, in consequence of certain information received, arrived in Bombay, and began making inquiries for the accused. Eventually on Sunday midnight, the complainant discovered the accused at Foras Road, and caused him to be arrested by policeman No. 830 E. The magistrate transferred the case to Poona, as the complainant has already made a complaint to the Cantonment Police at Poona.

DEATH FROM SYNCOPE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Toolsee, a Hindu married woman, aged forty, the wife of one Kondu Mahadoo, a muccadum of labourers, employed at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, at Parel, and residing at Nesbit Road. About sixteen or seventeen years ago, Kondu married a second wife, named Ganga, as he had had no children by the deceased. The result of the second marriage was two sons and two daughters. About six months ago, Kondu celebrated the marriage of his eldest son, aged sixteen years, and in consequence of which he incurred debt to the extent of Rs. 150. He could not liquidate his debt as his pay was hardly sufficient to support his two wives and four children, but the creditors were inexorable. Under the circumstances, deceased offered to work in order to assist her husband in repaying the debt. A few week ago, the husband succeeded in securing an employment for her under him in the Parel Workshops, on a salary of Rs. 5 per month. For the last four or five days, Toolsee had been suffering from fever, but she continued to go to her work. About 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning, before leaving home to go to her work, she complained of severe headache, when the husband asked her not to go to work, but she said that it was the pay-day, and it being a Saturday, she would have to work only for half-day, and she left. About half-an-hour safterwards Khondu followed her, and saw her at work, when she said that she felt giddy. An hour afterwards, Toolsee suddenly fainted and fell on the ground. Her husband removed her into the yard, where she expired immediately afterwards. Dr. Sidney Smith, the surgeon to the coroner, deposed that from the evidence he had heard, and the appearance of the body, he was of opinion that death was due to syncope. The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

CRICKET.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. VS. P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

AN interesting cricket match was played on Sunday last between the above teams which ended in a win for the Brights by 2 wickets and 82 runs. Mr. Modak, who captained the Poona Hindoo men had again the good luck to win the toss. He sent his men in on a wicket which played fast and true; but none of the Hindus, with the exception of their captain and Mamoo (12 and 19) made even the show of a stand against the remarkable trundling of Mehta and Doctor. The whole team was got out cheaply for but 45 runs. The Parsees went in and passed the Hindu score before fall of the fourth wicket. Leather-hunting then became theorder of the day. Boundary after boundary was put to the credit of the batsmen amongst which was a neat hit for six by Mody clean beyond the screen. Tho Brights declared their innings closed at the fall of the 8th wicket for 127 runs. The Hindus were never seen to field better than on this occasion, otherwise their defeat would have been still more crushing. Coachman's wicket-keeping for the Parsees was worth a treat. Surti, Suntokjee, Dastur, Mody and Coachman all played well and scored 31, 13, 13, 12, and 10, respectively. The Hindus going in for the second time did much better, and just managed to save single inning's defeat. They scored 64 runs with three wickets to spare.

PERSIAN CLUB VS. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

The Persian Club carried out their fifth fixture on Sunday with the Premier Club, at Marine Lines, and the number of runs scored during 5 hours of the progress of the game (say 400 nearly) goes to establish the season's record in Bombay. The visitors won the toss, and the want of mercy with which the opposing bowlers were treated by the first pair showed at once that something out of the common was in store, and this did present itself, for the innings were not closed until 200 runs had been scored. Machliwala, who once more showed how dangerous he is if allowed to set, pleased all present by his chanceless game for 53 runs, and Seervai, who was also in splendid form, followed him closely with 49. Old Kanga contributed a patient 26, and Bharucha a well-hit 22, but the rest (excepting 30 by "extras") did little to withstand the attack of Daver, of Presidency fame, who accounted for seven men for 84 runs. The Parsee Gymkhana soon lost E. Daver, and the Persians seemed to take things lightly, but the five Gymkhana batsmen who followed the first pair showed by their determined stand that they were not to be so easily done, and Spencer (70), Bottlevala (33), Saklat (17), and Kharas (16) showed very scant respect indeed for their opponents' attack which, owing to the fastness of the pitch, was deprived of all charm in spite of its variety. Spencer's innings was a masterly performance, and cannot be too highly praised, and a good word should also be put in about the visitors' fielding which was of a high order throughout the long outing they had. The game resulted in an even draw at bell call, the Gymkhana having to make 21 runs with two men to bat, and a day's good cricket was well enjoyed by a fair crowd from the pavilion.

TELEGRAPH VS. Y. M. C. A.

Cricket match between the G. T. Recreation C. C. and Y. M. C. A. C. C. played at the Cooperage.

TELEGRAPH.	
Netscher, c Phillips, b Court	11
Page, not out	50
Jones, b Court	4
Tote, b Philips	0
Alexander, b Martin	6
Barry, b Gilder	1
Moore, b Court	13
Pitcher, b Court	4
Chitts, c Veevers, b Court	3
Harle, not out	4
Perkins, did not bat	
Extras	33
Total	129

Y. M. C. A. C. C.	
Gilder, b Chitts	18
Sherman, c and b Moore	54
Martin, b Chitts	1
Welsh, c Barry, b Chitts	5
Phillips, b Moore	16
Ezra not out	1
Foy, c Moore, b Alexander	0
Veevers, not out	2
Regel Court Whitehead } did not bat	
Extras	6
Total	103

A HISTORY OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY is to have a history of its local Self-Government on which Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, is said to have been engaged for some years past. It is to be published in four volumes of 500 pages each; and the set is roughly estimated to cost about Rs. 20. The Corporation has resolved to subscribe for 550 copies of the history. The "Kaiser-i-Hind," writing on the subject, says: The Bombay Municipal Corporation is to be congratulated on the very excelient resolution it passed on Monday (Sept.7) with regard to the compilation of its own civic history or "calendar" which, it is an open secret, has been on the hands of Mr. Barrow, its indefatigable and versatile secretary, for a few years past. This calendar of our Local Self-Government is to be coeval with the history of the British possession of Bombay under the reign of Charles I. It may be, therefore, perceived at once the labour and research which Mr. Barrow must have undergone during his scant leisure hours to drag from their obscurity many an antique, but most interesting and instructive facts in connexion with Bombay's "Municipal" history from the seventeenth century down to date. There is no research which is so fascinating as antique; and none which entails on the explorer a vast amount of valuable time, immense patience, judicious winnowing of the grain from the chaff, marshalling the facts in their chronological order, testing the chronological sequence itself, and, lastly, compressing the whole literature into a manageable compass which may form terse yet very interesting and instructive reading. Mr. Barrow will deserve the warmest acknowledgments of our citizens when he is able to finish the voluminous work he has taken on hand. We are all proud of our city, specially of its local self-government which has been repeatedly acknowledged by Secretaries of State and Viceroys downwards, as the first in the empire. But we should be prouder still when we are able to point out Mr. Barrow's "Calendar," not only as a couplete history of that government from the very date of Bombay's own history, but as an admirable monument of the handi-work of its first Secretary, who has seen the new civic institution at work from the commencement of its new charter so to say, of 1872. The reader need not be reminded that our Municipal Corporation was first put on a popular basis in that year after the stormy struggles of 1870 for municipal reform. The ratepaying element was first introduced under the provisions of that Act. Thus for the first time the people were "directly" represented in the Corporation and were empowered to manage their own affairs on more enlightened and liberal principles. Under the circumstances no individual is more competent to deal with that history than Mr. Barrow, who has at his finger's ends the threads of the entire narrative from 1872 to date. The instance, again, of Mr. Barrow is only a fresh one of the overbusy man being the personage who somehow finds leisure enough to render some good to his fellowmen. The work will be a rare work. It can be done once only in a century or perhaps once in more than one century. Thus its very rarity will add to its interest. That such a book should be costly goes without saying. It is to be in four ponderous volumes of 500 pages, each costing 2,000 rupees. The set will cost according to present estimates, Rs. 20. The Corporation has generously resolved to subscribe 550 copies which will just go to cover the expenditure of printing and binding Mr. Barrow will have to undergo. A shortsighted member thought the number too large. But it entirely escaped his purview the expense of printing a work of this unique and special character. Again, he forgot the fact that, "properly speaking," it was a work which the Corporation itself should have undertaken. Surely, it would have not cost less if it had directed it to be done by "some" one, whether Mr. Barrow or some body else. In thus resolving, therefore, that body, in our opinion, has done wisely. It is not, as some superficial critics at the Corporation thought, that the Corporation was obliging Mr. Barrow. As a matter of fact it is the latter gentleman who is obliging our Civic Fathers. He is taking up the work more as a labour of love, than with the sordid intention of making money like the ordinary book-writer or "author."

SHOLAPUR FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Subscriptions for week ending 12th September.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	3,210
Mr. Manecklal Devidas, Manager of the estate of late Kessowjee Jaanowjee	250
X. Y. Z., Bombay	25
Mr. N. C. Setna, Secretary Municipality, Sholapur	15
Mr. M. T. Chiplonkar, Mamlatdar, Pandharpur	20
Shri Amalnerkar Maharaj	25
Mr Baba Saheb Khasagiwale	15
Mr. Y. N. Ranade, B A, LL.B.	25
Mr. Harbaji Tukaram Kavathekar	50
Mr. Govind Venkaji Satarkar	50
Dr. G. G. Bhopardikar, L. M. and S	15
Mr. Ganesh Rajaram Keskar	15
Mr. Gangaram Nathuram Gujar	31
Mr. Balkrishna Gopal Bhate	30
Mr. Pandurang Govind Pujari	30
Mr. Gyanu Bapuji Gote	30
Mr. Govind Tukaram Arwe	25
Mr. Sandapa Patil Degaokar	15
Mr. Gangaram Ramchandra Badwe	15
Mr. Dattatraya Govind Badwe	15
Mr. Gopal Babaji Badwe	15
Mr. Ramchandra Tukaram Badwe	20
Pandharpur Temple Utpats	50
Small sums under Rs. 5	6
Total	3,997

GEO. SCOTT,
District Deputy Collector.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ON the retirement of Mr. Sandell, Comptroller of Post Offices, the appointment is likely to be conferred on a member of the Indian Civil Service, in which case Mr. Badshah, at present Deputy Director-General of Post Offices of India, will probably be selected.

IT is, we believe, likely that the Government of India will sanction the construction of the Simla-Kalka Railway by private enterprise without any guarantee.

NOTHING has yet been heard regarding the new Chinese Amban appointed to Tibet months ago. He was a high official in Kansen, and it is not known whether he has been summoned to Pekin before taking up his post at Lhasa.

MR. C. W. HODSON has been confirmed in the post of Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Madras Government, but has proceeded on long leave. Mr. Hebbert, on the conclusion of his duties as Secretary to the Departmental Committee on Railways now sitting at Simla, will officiate for Mr. Hodson.

THE Amir of Kabul has formally notified to the Government of India his assumption of the the new title of Lia-ul-Mitatiwadin "Light of Union and Religion." He has ordered that August 15th shall in future be observed as a holiday throughout his dominions, it being honoured by the name of the "Feast day of unanimity." There can be no doubt, says a contemporary, that the assumption of the above title by Abdur Rahman thoroughly commends itself to his subjects. When the mullahs from all parts of Afghanistan assembled at Kabul and made known their wish in the matter, His Highness said he must consult the headmen of all the chief towns and villages. This was done, and the replies naturally enough were unanimous on the point. A considerable amount of religious fervour seems to have been shown on the subject.

IT is believed that Chitral and the country southward to the Punjab frontier will be placed under the Political Officer at the Malakand. In Major Deane the Government of India have a Political Agent ready to their hand, and they will be fortunate in securing the services of an officer of such marked ability. He will be a great addition to the Political Department. The arrangement under which the garrison within the limits of the Gilgit Agency is to be reduced are closely connected with the reorganisation of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops. At present there are six regiments of infantry, each 600 strong. These will be gradually changed into four battalions, each 700 strong. Two of these will be stationed at Gilgit and two in Kashmir, a systen of regular reliefs being carried out so as to give all the regiments a turn at frontier work. Fourteen hundred infantry and one mountain battery, with 200 Indian troops as an escort to the Political Officer, should be ample now for the military requirements of Gilgit and its outposts.

THE report on the Horticultural Gardens for last year is only a record of struggling with the difficulties of a season unfavourable almost throughout to ornamental gardening and fruit culture, owing to the prolonged drought. In the distribution of fruit trees only was any progress made, more plants having been sent out than in previous years, and this in spite of the fact that a large number of young plants were destroyed by the floods of 1894. As regards the distribution of roadside trees, the suggestion of the Director of Agriculture that lists of trees available should be circulated to District Boards is not altogether a new one: such lists have been issued by nearly every Director since the days of Sir Edward Buck: cost of carriage is probably the reason why the opportunity of getting valuable trees is not taken more advantage of. A more valuable suggestion is however made by Mr. Baillie, that the apprentices who are being trained in the gardens should only be retained for a limited period: at present they are so comfortably off that they are indisposed to take service elsewhere, though there is a great demand for well-trained gardeners. A term for their instruction will now be fixed, and after its expiration they will be discharged, whether they have got employment or not. In this way the staff of trained gardeners can be regularly recruited, and the apprentices will be more ready to accept employment outside Lucknow. Mr. Ridley's work is suitably recognised by Government as everyone who has seen the beautiful gardens and parks in Lucknow, must admit he thoroughly deserves. There are few stations in India where there are such expanses of beautiful green grass, or where landscape gardening as well as horticulture has been brought to such a pitch of perfection.

WHAT is known as the Quetta "Wedding Cake Case," has at last been finally settled. It will be remembered that the fourth Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court decreed a claim of the Great Eastern Hotel for Rs. 120 against Mr. Maclean, of Quetta, and as the latter claimed a set-off by way of damages amounting to Rs. 60, this was also decreed. The plaintiffs applied for a new trial before a full bench, and the Chief Judge delivered judgment yesterday. He held that the damage to the cake was caused by the railways over which it travelled, and that the railways were the agen's of the defendant, and therefore any claim for damages he may have would be against his agents. But he certainly had no right to a set-off against the plaintiffs. The judgment of the lower court was reversed, and the set-off disallowed, and the plaintiffs, claim decreed with costs.

IT has been decided to retain for another year the Divisional Inspectors of Vaccination employed in the Punjab. The period for which sanction was accorded has expired, and a measure of success has attended their appointment; still Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick deems it inadvisable, pending the consideration of certain questions, to make the appointments permanent. Strong recommendation for their continuance is made by the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. W. A. C. Rae, who declares that the secret of success in vaccination work depends upon supervision. While there were more vaccinations than last year by nearly 14,000 there were fewer re-vaccinations, and there was a rise in the percentage of successful re-vaccinations. The vaseline paste lymph which Dr. Rae himself introduced into the Province has worked most effectively, and he proposes to use it as extensively as possible during the ensuing vaccination season. The Lieutenant-Governor gives approval to this proposal.

IT was only by a very recent order of the Governor that the Chinese theatres of Hongkong were opened for public performances on Sunday. This is the first time they have been allowed to be opened on Sunday, and it was only after considerable petitioning that the Governor granted permission. As it is the term is only for three months, and upon reports presented at the end of that time will depend whether the order is made permanent or withdrawn altogether.

THE expedition organised by the University of Pennsylvania for explorations in Babylonia has achieved a highly-gratifying success. A correspondent of the *Daily News* who has recently met Prof. Hilprecht, the head of the expedition, writes:—"The first and most notable result of the excavations is that the history of the Babilonian people as recorded in cuneiform writing on tablets is carried back at least 2,250 years further than it had yet been known. In other words, there is now abundant written evidence that the Babylonian people existed, and were civilised enough to be able to write, at least seven thousand years before Christ. In conversation with the Professors, who in all matters of archæology is cautious, I asked whether he could say that the written records did not go further back. He replied that in his judgment they probably went back as far as 8,000 years B.C., but that in his published records he was unwilling to print anything which could not be amply borne out by evidence. To have pushed back written history at one stroke by 2,250 years, is, however, enough to make a reputation." Prof. Hilprecht is at present in Constantinople arranging and classifying the inscriptions and objects of priceless value, which under the conditions of the firman become the property of the Imperial museum.

REUTER'S St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on Aug. 25:—"According to intelligence received here from Khabarovka, on the River Amur, disturbances have occurred in that district owing to atacks on the Cossack population by Chinese bands from the neighbourhood of Lake Khanka, which lies along the frontier between Manchuria and the Russian Maritime Province. Energetic measures were taten by the authorities for the defence of the settlers, and on the 9th inst. a force of Russian troops had a skirmish with the marauders, in which the Chinese lost seven men and the Russians one. The Khankas finally fled, leaving many of their weapons on the field. A number of prisoners were taken, and were handed over to the Chinese General Djao-Tyan, who had arrived on the frontier to follow up the Khankas on Chinese territory. He had two executed on the spot, and six others were condemned to death. A mixed Russian and Chinese force has now been sent into the Ussuri district to hunt the Khanka brigands down in their strongholds."

THE Paris *Figaro*, alluding to the journey undertaken by M. Rousseau, Governor of French Indo-China, to Hue Saigon, and Cambodia, says:—"It is alleged that M. Rousseau is not inspired solely by the desire to seek a little rest by absenting himself for a short time from the recalcitrant people under his charge, but that he is entrusted with an important mission in Cambodia. Important matters relating to our serious interests in that country await settlement. The application of the recent Anglo-French treaty regarding the Siamese frontier is said to be causing difficulties, and M. Rousseau is relied upon to arrange matters, and to give a vigorous impulse to the extention of French influence on the Mekong."

ADVANCE rumours of the Vaccination Commission's report appear to have been somewhat misleading. Instead of being "mildly in favour of vaccination," but against compulsory enforcement, the report leads off with a clearly expressed hope that it will "stimulate belief in the efficacy of vaccination." After considering the evidence and studying six epidemics on the spot, the Commissioners come to the conclusion that it is practically impossible to deny that with increased vaccination the small-pox mortality has decreased. "Isolation," as a substitute for vaccination, would, say the Commissioners, be nothing less than "deplorable." The Minority Report traverses the whole contention of the vaccinationists by means of facts and figures, which will doubtless receive attention in due course at the hands of experts.

THE dead body of Henry Moxon, medical student, son of Captain Moxon, of the Indian Service, has been found on the rocks at the foot of Torr's Walk, Ilfracombe.

THE cremation has taken place at Glasgow Crematorium of a young Hindu, who had been staying with friends in this country. This is the second cremation within the last month, and makes a total of seven since the opening of the crematorium a few months ago.

KING ALEXANDER of Servia will leave Belgrade on a tour on Oct. 15. The resignation is announced of Nissi Tokujiro, the Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg.

SPEAKING at a meeting of Republicans, on Aug. 22, Mr. McKinley declared that the American people wanted neither free trade nor free silver. Mr. M'Kinley, in a letter he has sent to the Committee of the National Republican Party, formally accepting his nomination for the Presidency, pronounces in the strongest possible terms in favour of sound currency. In respect to Free Trade, he recommends the immediate restoration by Congress of the reciprocity sections of the Tariff law.

ANOTHER Venezuelan Blue Book was published in London, on Aug. 20. It contains Sir Robert Schomburghk's reports and a facsimile of the map of his famous surveys. The historical material at the command of the United States Commission is thus increased by fifty more pages of printed matter. The cruelty of the Venezuelans of those days (1841) in their raids upon the Indians of whom they made slaves is exposed in these documents which were obviously written by a kind-hearted man and lover of justice and humanity.

THE members of the mission to China, organised by the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce in the interests of Lancashire textile trades, left Liverpool by the Etruria, on Aug. 22. The leader of the mission, Mr. Bourne, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Canton, and the experts, Mr. Neville and Mr. Bell, received hearty wishes for a pleasant voyage on embarking from the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and other societies who have assisted in the enterprise. On reaching Vancouver the party will sail to Shanghai by the Empress of China, on which vessel state rooms have been engaged for Le Hung Chang. The expedition is well equipped for penetrating to the south-west interior, where, it is believed, considerable trade development is possible. Replying to a letter from the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce claiming that Lancashire should be heard upon the rumoured increase in Chinese Customs, Lord Salisbury has written stating that no such proposal has yet been made by China to the English Government. His lordship considers, therefore, an interview would be premature, but invites the Chamber to state their views upon the matter, and promises his best consideration thereto in the event of such a proposal being made by the Chinese Government.

THE "arranger" for paying guests is becoming quite a feminine industry (says the *World*). Daily the papers contain as many of their advertisements as those of the lady palmists. But it has occurred to one lady, whose style is too redundant for the expenses of such advertising, to unite the charms of photography to the literary elegancies of the late George Robins in describing her "Guest-Home." This sylvan Mrs. Todgers provides for all sorts and conditions of women, for her library table keeps them in touch with "mercantile transactions," and "shooting" heads the list of out-door sports. There the disciples of Miss Ormerod may "chase the bright lepidoptera" and "watch the sinuous progress of efts and tadpoles in moats and tarns," guests florally (or foliatively) inclined may "formulate crowns of the juncus," retiring guests may "wend"—noboby walks, everybody "wends" in this retreat—"unknowing and unknown amongst a non-critical and primitive people"—I trust not too primitive for the proprieties, as the savage is apt to be in a less cultured county than Levelshire, where "this dear old domum, dulce domum" is situated. The mansion appears to have been formerly visited by a lady "literary prodigy," whose name, Atlas blushes to say, is new to him, but who clearly left her mantle for the present and pleasant ppprietress, whose circular is certain to be cherished by every favoured ecipient.

IN view of the great penetration of modern rifle projectiles in loose earth, the German authorities have come to the conclusion, that as far as possible the soil in its natural state, should be utilised for protection as offering a maximum of resistance. In a supplement to the Field Fortification Regulations recently issued, certain modifications were prescribed, as, for instance, the reduction of the height of the breastwork of trenches from 2 feet to 1 foot in all cases where, with this slight elevation, a sufficient range of vision was obtained and where there was time to deepen the trench sufficiently. Now, however, it is proposed to dispense with the parapet altogether if possible. The trenches are to be made 40 inches wide at the bottom and 4½ feet deep, with ledges cut in the natural soil for the men to rest their elbows and deposit their cartridges. The earth removed, which hitherto went to form the breastwork, is to be carried away or spread upon the ground at some distance from the trench.

HENRI DUNANT, the founder of the Red Cross movement and the originator of the International Geneva Convention, is announced to be lying in poverty and sickness in his old age in a small foreign hospital. Something has been done, we believe, out of the modest funds by some of the Red Cross societies to relieve his most urgent wants, and we are glad to see that Herr Rummelin, the Burgomaster of Stuttgart, has formed a committee for the purpose of making some further provision for the philanthropist who, after rendering such great services to humanity, has fallen upon evil days in his old age.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	87	2	85	46	91	93	86	19
Monday, Sept. 14	1	00	0	21	0	68	0	7
Total	88	2	85	67	92	61	86	26
Total fall to Sept. 14, 1895	70	77	60	41	60	52	60	85
Total fall to Sept. 14, 1894	84	47	63	35	69	27	60	1 3

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	276	90
September 12	0	12
Total	277	2

KHANDALLA.

The Rainfall registered at Khandalla, up to 12th September, is as follows:—

	In.	Cts.
September 6th	0	35
" 7th	0	3
" 8th	0	0
" 9th	0	2
" 10th	0	0
" 11th	0	2
" 12th	0	28
	0	70
Previously registered	263	72
Total	264	42

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 14TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad and Mangalore, and south-westerly to north westerly in all other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Akola, 16 at Ajmere, Allahabad and Neemuch, and 14 at Veraval. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Indore, Sholapur and Negapatam and the minimum in large excess at Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 63° at Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Bombay, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Bangalore, and a few drops at Dessa, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Negapatam and Colombo. The isobars indicate that the weather to the north-eastwards of Madras in the Bay is unsettled. The weather conditions on the west coast between Cochin and Bombay are rather more favourable for rain than yesterday, and light or moderate showers are to be expected. In Ceylon and the Madras Presidency local scattered showers are only probable.

SEPT. 13

Pressure has increased briskly at Lahore and Sirsa, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Lahore, Jacobabad, Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Bhuj, 24 at Poona and Neemuch, and 18 at Khandwa. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and the minimum in large excess at Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 61° at Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Agra, Hoshangabad, Goa, Calicut and Bangalore, and a few drops at Nagur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Mangalore, Cochin, Secunderabad and Colombo. The general weather conditions are still somewhat unfavourable for rain: there is no probability of any beyond a few scattered local showers in the Bombay Presidency, Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

The mail steamer Thames left Aden on the 8th and reports having experienced up to latitude 16° 33' N., longitude 62° 20' E., at 8 a. m. on the 11th; light easterly and moderated to gentle southerly and south-westerly winds, considerable southerly and slight south-west swell, passing clouds and heavy dew; to arrival moderate to light monsoon and slight swell.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SUNDAY'S observations:—The barometer is falling slowly over Bengal and generally rising elsewhere. A small and unimportant storm has advanced northward from the east of the Bay into south-east Bengal and is central over Barisal. The wind directions are variable and irregular along the West Coast, over Punjab and over Bengal, and are generally westerly elsewhere. In Deltaic Bengal calms are reported. Winds are light at Bombay, but shore winds are blowing across Gujarat into the Central Provinces and the Gangetic Plain. The mean temperature has fallen over a large part of India and is below normal in the Central Provinces, south Bengal and Burma. The highest maximum is a hundred and five at Montgomery. General rain has fallen in Burma, the heaviest fall being three inches at Tavoy, while showers have occurred in south Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the Peninsula and Central Provinces. The heaviest of these are one and three-quarters of an inch at Chittagong, one and a quarter inch as Balasore, half an inch at Mormugao ond a quarter of an inch at Chanda.

MONDAY'S observations:—The barometer has fallen briskly in Saugor Island and a well defined though slight storm centre has been developed in the north of the Bay. The storm has occasioned cyclonic circulation of winds over Bengal and the Bay and general rain has fallen in Burma and Bengal, though none has been received in Assam. Akyab and False Point report two and Bassein, Rangoon, Moulmein, Kindat, Chittagong, Narayengunj, Jessore, Balasore, Cuttack, Burdwan, Berhampur, Darjeeling, Darbhanga, and Ranchi, over one inch, elsewhere the pressure has been steady and conditions are unchanged, the only rain fall being light showers in West Peninsula and parts of the Central Provinces. The mean temperature is high in Northern and Southern India, but low in Bengal and across the central parts of the country. The Bay storm shows an inclination to move westward. Heavy rain will probably be received in the Central Provinces and the wind rise again with rain on the West Coast, while over Northern India the wind will probably draw into the east and the present break in the rains cease, though at present it is doubtful whether the rainfall will be heavy in Northern India.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—31 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 16 bales hide, K Shurriff and Co; 2 bales woollen carpets, F Noormahomed Thanawalla; 55 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 30 bales hide and skins, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 16 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 7 bales skins, H M Ebrahim; 20 cases opium, The B and P S N Co; 29 cwt deer horns, S Baboolbhoy.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—31 bales wool, Lakhmidas Shamji; 200 bales wool, Dyali Khimjee; 116 bales wool, Cooverjee Vusonjee; 90 bales wool, Coorsee Kessowjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s—250 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 6003 cwt rapeseed, 3000 cwt wheat and 462 cwt mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 509 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 950 cwt myrabollams, Thackersey Pairaj.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton; 2001 cwt groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co; 2001 cwt rapeseed and 4000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 165 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, 1,315 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 8001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2001 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams and 2000 cwt mustardsaed, Volkart Brothers; 102 casks goat skins, Martin Cohan and Co; 37 cwt coir yarn, R Khetsee and Co; 200 cwt gum, Societe Generale Mercantile Paris.

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES

V Floria s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vindobona s—200 bales twist Silas E Sassoon, 250 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 500 cwt, onion, A Moosa.

Mirzapore s—90 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 cwt Kismiss, Quan Lun Eaoo; 29 chests opium, The B and P S N Co.

Brindisi s—500 cwt onions, The Onion Co; 120 bales twist, H A Esmall and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—30 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Vindobona s—400 bales twist, N J Abraham.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shatteredconstitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 2-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON SONS and Co., Bombay.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

895-83-93—Ardeshir H and D—Jenabai vs Abdulla Rahimtulla Sayani—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

179-96—Roughton and B—Chotalal Jiwandas vs Chugunlal Sakurlal and another—Tyebjee D and Co—Part heard.

196-96—Sorabjee and J—Esmail Soobhan vs Yemnabai and others—Janardhan and A, and In person (not to be called on).

380-93—Wadia and G—Purshotumlal Gopinath and others vs Soorajmul Ramsukhdas—Tyebjee D and Co (not to be called on).

626-95—Pestonji R and K—Nazer Mahomed Fateh Mahomed vs Veljee Ramjee and another—Brown and M (not to be called on).

217-96—Chitnis M and M—Harilal Icharam and others vs Bai Dahibai—Payne G and S (not to be called on).

574-94—J C Cama—Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and another vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistri and others—K D Shroff, and S and J (not to be called on).

260-96—Ardashir H and D—Hajee Sabo Seedick and others vs Calidas Heerjee—Little and Co (not to be called on).

422-95—In person—Meman Hajee Alli Jan Mahomed vs Narsoo Dhurmaji and another—In person.

216-95—Ardasir H and D—Ramchandra Khandoji vs Ludhabhoy Ebhrahim—Thakoredas D and C (not to be called on).

187-95—Tyabjee and Co—The Hon'ble Mr Basil Lang vs Narayen Vithal and others—Edgelow and G.

232-96—K D Shroff—Gokuldas Khoohalchand and others vs Ramgopal Mugniram—K J Mantri (not to be called on).

203-95—Chalk W and S—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Utamram Icharam and another—M H Khan.

492-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Ismail Bawa and other vs Haji Cassum Haji Gani and others—Payne G and S, Wadia and G and Little and Co (not to be called on).

50-95—Mirza H Khan—Bai Kamabai Saheb Raji vs Byramshaw Herjisha Kotwall and another—Nanu and H.

598-95—Mathubhai and J—Sittaram Laximon and another vs Janardhan Ranchord—Payne G and S.

20-96—Payne G and S—Aga Goolam Hoossein bin Aga Abdool vs Sir Albert David Sassoon and others—Brown and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

521-95—Shamrao P—Bai Pootlabai and others vs Raghunath Janardhun—Brown and M.—Part heard.

151-86—Little and Co—Vassanji Manshing and others vs Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia—J C Cama (not to be called on).

492-87—J C Cama—Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia vs Vassonji Manshing and others—Little and Co, and J C Cama (not to be called on).

480-92—K D Shroff—Halimabai vs Beg Mahomed Haji Adbul Rehman—Little and Co (not to be called on).

589-85—Pestonjee R and K—Jairam Hemraj vs Ookerdas Poonjee (not to be called on).

106-96—Chitnis M and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Kalidas Kessowjee and others—Craigie L and O (not to be called on).

541-94—Ardashir H and D—Bai Sakoobai alias Gopabai vs Sayaji Nagoo and others—J C C, C L and O, and W and G (not to be called on).

171-96—Manshuklal D and J—Jose Braz Gomes and another vs Diago Minguel Gomas and others—Nanu and H and A F Turner (not to be called on).

588-95—Ardasir H and D—Jamsetjee Furdunji vs Dossabhai Hormusji and others—Little and Co, Nanu and H, Bicknell M and M and Maganlal and R (not to be called on).

169-96—Jehangir D—Moloo Haji Hassam vs Cassam Haji Sheriff and others—Framjee M and M (not to be called on).

301-95—Jehangir D—Nasserwanji Manekji Cooper vs Lady Janbai and others—Roughton and B, Pestonji R and K, Little and Co; and Thakoredas D and C.

439-95—Payne G and S—Damjee Jadhowjee vs Lukhmibai—Edgelow and G.

475-95—Craigie L and O—The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company Limited vs Re Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company Limited—Roughton and B.

424-95—Edgelow and G—Hunsraj Ladha vs Bai Anpurnabai and others—Matubhai and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

431-95—Edgelow and G—Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat and another vs Goolam Hoosein Valad Baba Faki.

175-96—In person—Joshu Dewjeee Mooljee vs Thaker Purshotum Dewjee and another.

265-96—Bhaishanker and K Damodhar Luckmidas vs Thaker Thakersey Narayenjee.

311-96—Maganlal and R—Tillockchand Maneckchand and another vs Fakirchand Bhanchand and others.

326-96—Chalk W and S—Passoo Arjoon and others vs Vanu Hoodinpa Bhoola and another—M lji and R.

330-96—Mirza H Khan—Mirza Hoosein Khan vs Goolam Jillani Khan E Jung.

345-96—Payne G and S—Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinai and another vs Mahomed Bhanjee—Pestonjee R and K (not to be called on).

349-96—Daphtary and F—Sakaram Ramjee and another vs Mahadoo Gunoo Parit—In person.

359-96—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal vs Ootamchand Heerji.

392-96—Muljee and R—Nagindas Vizbhookandas and another vs C A Turner and others—In person.

417-93—In person—Dewa Cana and others vs Rajeshri Vithobe, Nilkant and another

441-96—In person—Lukhamsee Nappoo and others vs Ghella Bharmal

444-96—Payne G and S—Mortiz Hiller and another vs Kurt Toeppen—Mirza H Khan.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

17-96—In person—Kareema Begum vs Hermat Begum and others.

To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

410-411-68—Craigie L and O—Harrivallubdas Calliandas vs Ootamchand Maneckchand and others—Bhaishunker and K, and D and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

386-96—In person—Nanabhai Cowasjee Batliwalla vs Abdool Karim Hajee Fate Mahomed—Payne G and S (not to be called on).

387-96—Dikshit and D—Jankibai vs Sakharam Nilkant Lalit and others—Daphtary and F (not to be called on).

388-96—Nanu and H—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Kerwalla vs Soonabhai and another—Pestonji R and K, and Sorabji and J (not to be called on).

Postponed Long Causes.

557-95—In person—Kessowjee Dewcurn vs Ramdas Waghjee and others—Payne G and S—Part heard.

15-93—Payne G and S—Abdulla Khan bin Abdool Rehman vs Hajee Ebrahim Haji Vyedina—Ardeshir H and D—Part heard (not to be called on).

231-96—Sorabjee and J—Narrondas Karra vs Chatturbhuj Morarjee and others—Hiralal M and M—Part heard (not to be called on).

204-93—Edgelow and G—Merwanjee Pestonjee Tuback vs Dinbai and others—Ardeshir H and D—Part heard (not to be called on).

440-94—Crawford B and Co—T S Weir vs Khatizabibi and others—Ardeshir H and D—Part heard (not to be called on).

605-95—M H Khan Mugoomull Memaram and another vs Shewandas Nowmull and others—Madhowjee Virjee (not to be called on).

486-95—Brown and M—Bhugwan Moti and others vs Kullian Hurjiwan—Bhaishanker and K (not to be called on).

520-95—Ardasir H and D—Ramchundra Baburao vs Sunwar Sukut Gowar Patel and others—Dikshit and D (not to be called on).

187-96—J C Cama—Praga Paana and others vs Mahomed Medi Tharia Topun—Dikshit and D (not to be called on).

252-95—Tyabjee and Co—Nursey Jetha vs Premjee Mawjee and others—Nanu and H and Tyabjee D and Co (not to be called on).

216-88—Bhaishanker and K—Ootamchand Maneckchand vs Ramrao Gangadhur Myral and others—Tyabjee D and Co, Dikshit and D and Little and Co (not to be called on).

185-96—Chalk W S—Dewchand Nursey and others vs Mahomed Nassur and anothers—Payne G and S.

569-95—In person—Harrishunker Damodar vs Syed Hoosein—Ally bin Mir Rahimally Sha Mud.n and another Dikshit and (D not to be called on.)

308-96—James Peace—Bibi Noorjahn vs Ramatbibi—Chitnis M and M.

321-96—Khunderao S—Tricumdase Muljee vs Nathubai and another Tyabjee D and Co.

240-96—F P Pavri Jugmohundas Luckmidas vs Karsundas Luckmidasd—Nathubhai and J—(not to be callod on).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Birdoswald, 1,921 tons, Captain J Pearn, cleared yesterday for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,190 tons, Captain T Kerr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (3rd September), with a cargo of timber and grain.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,196 tons, Captain J R P Alexander which arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Moulmein (28th August), brought a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, cleared yesterday for Karachi via Katniawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and 65 deck passengers.

THE s s Ileafee, 373 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shore (5th September), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Moostafa Ally, Mr Shirkham, Mr Sadrikh and 38 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr Allana Munjee.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia, 2,330 tons, Captain P Hutchinson, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Glasgow (1st August) via Liverpool, brought a general cargo and Mr Mohan as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Jeddah (1st September) via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sub-Conductor Jones, Sergt-Major Lark, and 548 pilgrims. During the voyage there were four deaths amongst the pilgrims from general debility. Two more deaths occurred after the arrival of the steamer in harbour, and the bodies were landed on shore by the harbour police for interment.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Iliafee (s) Bhundara (s)	Nacoda Kerr	Shore, Sept 5. Rangoon, Sept 3.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Grosvenor (bq)	Brebner	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Dwarka, Tice, for Karachee.
" Birdoswald, Pearn, for Chittagong.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Persia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Hoseine, for Natal and Mauritius.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

DINNER, BREAKFAST, DESSERT and TEA SETS, also GLASSWARE. A very nice assortment just received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

PIANOS for HIRE and on the Monthly Payment System, Rs. 23 per Month, will purchase, a good Iron-framed PIANO.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

MANGO GRAFTS and other High Class Orchard Trees FOR SALE. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR MERWAN IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED to engage an experienced SURVEYOR or ENGINEER. He will have to make plans and measurements under directions and to supervise repairs to house property and construction of New Works. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply to "No. 359," care of this Office.

WANTED for Calcutta First-class Hotel YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid, good salary.—Address MANAGER, care of this Paper.

SALE.—POCKET SEXTANT divided on Silver, in perfect order, in case, by Elliott BROS., London. Rs. 50. Apply "No. 22," care of this Office.

STEEL TARGETS for AIR-GUN practice of different kinds, from Rs. 5, 6, 10 and Rs. 15.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate, Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CONTRACTS with guaranteed efficiency undertaken by ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD, Engineer, 21, Esplanade Road, and 1, Bell Lane, Bombay.

VARIETIES in GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Opals, &c., are READY for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row.

MATHERAN, TO LET.—EDEN HALL JEWAJEE HALL and ST. ELMO. Three large very comfortable, most centrally situated, and commanding charming views. For Rent and other particulars, apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, consisting of several detached Bungalows, RE-OPENS about the 1st of October. It is a first-class HOTEL occupying the highest position and nearest to Gymkhana, Narel Station, &c.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL with my wife for 12 days, and we were quite satisfied with the comfort provided and attendance given. The Table is good and the Proprietor polite and obliging.—W. MONTGOMERY, Berar.

WHERE TO BUY YOUR SPECTACLE? The only Establishment in India where Eyes are examined Free of Charge by a duly qualified Oculist of the London Eye Hospital, and errors of refraction corrected by the latest Scientific Method of Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles are supplied at half the price charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR & Co., 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAWN MOWERS, the Patent "Excelsior," the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inch.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned INGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

ICES!! PEARSE and Co.'s Ices are now prepared under the Supervision of our French Assistant. Always Ready. Special Moulds at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5. Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic.........as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

A. F. THOMAS and Co., Surgical Instrument Makers, also undertake repairs of Bicycles, Press Knives, Razors, &c. Charges Moderate. 301, Lohar Street, (Kalbadevi), Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, In the Mofussil, postage extra.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort. Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE, of the Choicest Description worthy of princely gardens. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Band Masters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first class Portuguese Servants. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE RIGHT HON'BLE WILLIAM BARON SANDHURST, G.C.I.E.,
TUESDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER,
In aid of the
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL
NURSING FUND.
TOMMY EMPSON
Has kindly consented to give one more new
GRAND ALHAMBRA
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
In aid of the above deserving charity.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
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THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
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DIABETES CURED! DIABETES CURED!!
DR. C. C. GHOSH'S
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Thousands of desperate and long-standing cases cured within the last 25 years.
Price Rs. 10.—Packing as. 4 only.
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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office. Bombay.

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IN Various Colours, made to any size or order. Roman Scarf and other Patterns, Prices on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
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NOTES,
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POLICY
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Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14.

WE have no further telegraphic advices relating to finance or the Export Markets to chronicle this evening, Reuter's latest advices thereon having been noticed in our report of Saturday evening's date; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movements of Cotton:

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	154,000	85,000	52,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom.	39,000	17,000	11,000
" Continent	12,000	7,000	13,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,17,000	123,000	84,000
" exports to U. K. do.	49,000	31,000	32,000
" " to Continent do.	24,000	8,000	20,000
" Stock in the Ports	350,000	234,000	275,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 12th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	1,510,000	1,890,800	2,127,860
" " Surats	183,000	200,970	159,540

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	454,000	914,630	1,079,460
" London	4,000	15,000	6,700
American Afloat	50,000	31,000	24,000
East Indian "	3,000	4,000	4,500
Total ...	5,11,000	9,64,630	11,13,660
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 24-32d.	3 27-32d.	3 27-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 26-32d.	3d.	3d.
Difference ...	15-16d.	27-32d.	27-32d.

IMPORTS OF PIECE GOODS AND YARN.—Reuter's usual monthly figures for the shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India being now to hand, we give below our usual comparison, which shows that the missions to Bombay for August in the principal line of *Plain Cottons* were much heavier than in July, and also compared with those in August last year, say some 13 million yards more in the one comparison, and 12 million yards in the other. In *Coloured Cotton* also a large increase is shown both as against the shipments in the previous month, and those in August, 1895, the addition, last month, in both cases having been 3¼ million yards. In *Printed Cotton*, on the other hand, there was a large falling off, say of 5½ million yards in each comparison. In Twist there was a large addition compared with July, and a smaller increase as against August last year, say of nearly a million lbs., and half-a-million lbs., respectively. Taking the missions to Bombay for the completed eight months of this year, a very large increase is disclosed by the figures given below in all descriptions of *Cotton Cloth, Plain, Coloured* and *Printed*, say of 86¼, 15½, and 15¼ million yards respectively. In *Twist* the increase for the 8 months is ¾ of a million lbs.

		August 1896.	July 1896.	August 1895.
Bombay:—				
Plain Cottons	yds...	37,900,000	24,700,000	25,900,000
Colored "	" ..	7,250,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Printed "	" ..	1,320,000	6,850,000	6,750,000
Twist "	lbs...	1,150,000	550,000	1,050,000
Calcutta:—				
Plain Cottons	yds...	102,850,000	24,950,000	77,350,000
Colored "	" ...	4,950,000	6,800,000	4,850,000
Printed "	" ..	5,450,000	7,800,000	6,000,000
Twist "	lbs..	1,050,000	1,300,000	1,150,000
Madras:—				
Plain Cottons	yds...	5,050,000	3,750,000	3,200,000
Colored "	" ...	900,000	900,090	400,000
Printed "	" ...	2,200,000	1,000,000	900,000
Twist "	lbs..	1,300,000	1,500,000	750,000
To Bombay—		only 8 months	1896.	1895.
Plain Cottons	yds...		328,000,000	241,700,000
Colored "	" ...		40,450,000	25,000,000
Printed "	" ...		61,870,000	46,550,000
Twist "	lbs...		8,000,000	7,250,000

COTTON.—Although it has been a pretty close holiday here to-day, the produce markets have not been closed, and a small to moderate amount of business has been reported, chiefly for account of the Mills. These have taken some 1,350 bales, made up of 500 Julgaum, at Rs. 184-5; 400 Khangaum, at Rs. 189-90; 150 Mulkapore, at Rs. 185; and 100 each of Junagad, at Rs. 196; 100 Kurrachee, at Rs. 177; and 100 Brampore, at Rs. 188; while exporters have bought only 500 bales, say 300 Dhollera, at Rs. 193; and 100 each of Damergaum, at Rs. 195; and Westerns, at Rs. 188 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices unchanged.

According to the official telegraphic reports to hand this morning, no rain worth mentioning had fallen over any part of the Cotton area since the middle of last week; and the cry for rain which then came from several districts has meantime become more general and acute. Although the plants are stated to be still flourishing in seasonable wheather at Broach, and in some districts of the Dhollera circle further rain was much needed in the districts of Bengal and Oomrawattee circles generally and in parts of the Dhollera circle, and its continued absence was causing anxiety for the crop in several parts.

WHEAT has remained firm in tone, but without any increase in the volume of business passing. Prices, however, have further advanced one anna per cent, and we now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	4	15	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	4	14	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	4	14	6	"
Red Delhi	4	12	0	"
Hard Yellow	4	12	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	4	12	0	"
Hard Red	4	3	0	"

SHARES have remained steady in tone to-day, with a moderate amount of business passing; but there has been no further movement in prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,098	bales.
Wheat	18,074	cwts.
Linseed	3,270	"
Rapeseed	6,292	"
Castorseed	880	"
Rice	844	"

The Banks have remained closed to-day for the Parsee New Year holidays, and will not reopen until Wednesday morning. The Freight, Stock, and Share Markets have also been closed for the same reason.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 6.
Todd, Lt, Bo, R Dubn Fus, off leave.
SEPTEMBER 7.
Hensley, Capt, Bo, R Dubn Fus, off sick leave, from Deesa.
SEPTEMBER 13.
Harris, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, off leave, from England.
Cunningham, Brig-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, on duty, from Aden.
Elles, Brig-Genl, Punjab, Staff, from leave, from England.
Harris, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, from leave, from England.
Ellis, Lt, Bengal, The Cameronians, from leave, from England.
Holland, Capt, Punjab, 24th P I, from leave, from England.
Wynne, Lt, Bengal, Manchester Regt, on leave, from Dinapore
DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 11.
Anderson, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, station leave, to Poona.
Chetty, Lt, 5th Bo L I, on leave, to Lanowli.
Gibbs, Major, Punjab, 31st P I, on leave, to England.
SEPTEMBER 12.
O'Sullivan, Major, Bo, R E, on leave, to Kirkee.
SEPTEMBER 13.
Sarkies, Surg-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Baroda.
Eaton, Brig-Surg Lt-Col, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Deolali.
SEPTEMBER 14.
Cunningham, Brig-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 15th September, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters to-day at 8-45 p.m., and at Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday at 8-30 p.m.

2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 14th instant:—Trumpeter McGrath.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 15th September, 1896.

1. Company Drill at which members of all Adult Companies are invited to attend will be held at 5-15 p.m. on Monday the 21st instant on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital opposite Head-quarters.

Dress:—Any. Arms, &c., will be issued on the ground.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

The first Dance of the Club will take place in the Town Hall on (Friday) the 18th September, 1896, at 9 p.m.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Cr.-Sergt. R. F Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergt. C. S. Smith, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Lce.-Corpl. R. W. Laxton, Sulliman's Buildings Grant Road-Girgaum.
Lce.-Corpl. W. T. Sell, Govt. Telegraph Quarters, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Cadet E. A. Fern, 39 Hornby Road, Fort.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.

Fancy Dress.
Members Re. 1; Members of the Corps Rs. 2; and others Rs. 3 to include one lady.

Evening Dress.
Members Rs. 2; Members of the Corps Rs. 3; and others Rs. 4 to include one lady.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHE—September 5, at Rothimay, Darjiling, the wife of Reginald S. Ashe, Civil Medical Officer, Serampur, of a son.
CARR-WHITE—August 31, at Bangalore, the wife of Surgeon-Captain P. Carr-White, M. B., Indian Medical Service, of a son.
GWYN—September 8, at Bothwell Bank, Landour, the wife of R. P. J. Gwyn, Esq, 5th Lancers, of a son.
KING—September 10, at Bankipore, the wife of F. A. S. King, District Engineer of Patna, of a son.
MARTIN—September 6, at Dharmsala, the wife of Major E. W. F. Martin, 1st Goorkha Rifles, of a daughter.
ROBERTS—September 8, at The Grange, Naini Tal, the wife of C. H. Roberts, Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SWINNERTON—SCOTT—September 8, at Murree, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. I. Handford, Officiating Chaplain, John Christopher, youngest son of the late Major William Swinnerton, to Alice Flora, fourth daughter of Mr John Scott, of Murree and Rawalpindi.
WILLMOTT—HAWKES—September 9, at St. Mathias', Vepery, by the Venerable Archdeacon W. Weston Elwes, M. A. assisted by the Rev. C. P. C. Nugent, M. A., William Henry Willmott, Inspector of Police, Narsapatam, to Annette Maud, second daughter of Surgeon-Captain H. Hawkes, I. S. M. D.

DEATHS.

DENT—August 26, at Belgaum, of diphtheria, Arthur Bower Clifford, the dearly loved son of Cotton Bower Dent and Sarah, his wife, aged 6 years, 4 months and 26 days.
SCOTT—September 10, at 8, Kyd Street, Calcutta, Dorothy Wishart, the beloved daughter of Henry Wishart and Mabel Mary Scott, aged 3 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1896.

IT often happens that when an evil inimical to the interests of a country or a community is supposed to be eradicated spasmodic evidences that it still survives to some extent, are given from time to time. This has been the case in regard to the crime of dacoity in Kathiawar where owing to the physical configuration of the country this ancient form of Indian crime has been more tenacious than in any other part of the Presidency. The wild hilly interior of Junagadh called the Gir, has for ages been the haunt of banditti, and is one of the few recesses of India in which the lion still lingers. We have it on the authority of past administration reports that only ten years ago the Province of Kathiawar was infested with bands of robbers and dacoits who committed outrages with almost perfect immunity, and who even when arrested were in the great majority of cases subsequently released owing to difficulty of identification. In 1886-87, some 117 robberies and 78 dacoits took place, mainly in Malia State. In these affrays property worth nearly a lakh of rupees was destroyed or stolen, eleven persons were killed, 61 wounded and 24 carried away as hostages. The dacoities were largely attributed to the Siddis and Dedas then in rebellion, who continued their depredations in spite of the capture of their daring chief Movar Sadhavani. In the following year encouraged by the existence of agrarian disputes the robber-gangs extended their operations to Junagadh, Gondal, Nawanagar and other States, and the crimes committed were even more numerous than in the preceding twelve months, no less than 17 persons being killed. The Imperial mail was robbed on one occasion and stopped on three others. Of the 875 persons concerned in these outrages in the Malia State and elsewhere only 217 were captured and 63 convicted, the others being let off for want of sufficient evidence of identification.

Under these circumstances Lord Reay's Government lent the services of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey to the Province. The deceased officer carried on for about two years a most rigorous campaign against these wild disturbers of the peace; his task being rendered the more difficult by the fact that the peasantry in some localities stealthily supported the dacoits, who lavishly paid them for giving food and providing hiding places. Efforts were directed to remove any cause the peasantry might have to be dissatisfied with existing agrarian arrangements, and at the same time the State police was re-organised in such a way as to render gang-robbery at once a perilous and an unprofitable trade. As a result of these reforms instituted by the Durbar, and of the repressive measures taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey, the Bombay Administration Report of 1889-90 was able to speak of "a complete cessation of organised crime." But the most carefully planned reforms and protective measures cannot entirely change in the course of a few years the predatory habits to which a semi-barbarous and criminal people, like the Makranis have been trained for centuries. Hence it is not surprising that after the lapse of a year or so a fresh outbreak of dacoities on a small scale occurred, several robberies and murders taking place. These recrudescences of dacoity have since continued at intervals, the capture and dispersion of one gang being followed in a comparatively short time by the organisation of another. Their depredations have been small compared with the figures quoted of nine or ten years back, but they have been sufficiently serious to cause the Province considerable anxiety. The latest gang, the scene of whose operation was mainly in Junagadh, is said to have been the largest formed since the systematic and continuous raids of earlier times were finally stamped out. This being the case the Nawab of the State felt that it was absolutely essential for the protection of law-abiding subjects in isolated rural districts that the band should be broken up beyond the possibility of re-formation. The task of carrying out all arrangements with this end in view was entrusted to the Naib Dewan, Mr. Purushottamrai Zala, one of the most promising young statesman which the administration of native principalities in this Presidency has produced in recent years. The course of events has abundantly justified the selection of so prominent an officer of the State for this duty.

The band of outlaws, who had as their leader the daring and intrepid Fakir Mahomad, commenced their depredation in January last. Before the end of March the death-blow had been given to their organisation, and it is said that but for having to wait for the arms and ammunition supplied by the Government of Bombay, Mr. Purushottamrai would have succeeded in checking the raids of this band at an earlier date. But in dealing with the Makranis it does not do to rest satisfied with a discontinuance of dacoities, apart from the capture of the leaders of the band, for that would only mean a recrudescence of disorder as soon as the special and necessarily costly watch was removed. Hence during the few intervening months Mr. Purushottamrai's best efforts have been directed to the capture of the men who so lately gave evidence of their belief in the maxim that "he should take who has the power and he should keep who can." The most effective method of capture was found to be the formation of a police cordon around the extensive jungle haunts of the Makranis whose supplies were thus cut off. The Naib Dewan's knowledge of the Gir forests which are their head-quarters, greatly aided the success of this plan of campaign. The chief, Fakeer Mahomed, was found drowned in one of the rivers of the neighbourhood, the body being identified by his own relations, while Nathu, another leader, was killed in a sudden and unexpected encounter with the armed police. Mr. Purushottamrai with his assistants have been encamped for some time in Prachi near the Gir entrance, and it is expected that realising the game is up, the two remaining leaders will very soon give themselves up as an alternative to the semi-starvation involved in remaining in their inaccessible retreats. As they are neither bold nor strong and are pressed hard on all sides, their surrender or capture cannot be much longer delayed. Their fate should teach the criminal tribes of Kathiawar that it is hopeless now-a-days to expect anything else but defeat, privation and punishment in the irregular and nefarious calling which their forefathers pursued.

WE hear so much about the importance and the commanding influence of the Silver Party in the United States that it comes as a surprise to learn that the market value of the output of silver in the States is only six per cent. of the whole of the mineral yield. The United States Geological Survey gives the value of the whole mineral output in 1895 as close upon five hundred and eighty-two million dollars. In this total silver stands for thirty-one million dollars, or £6,200,000. Oil, coal, iron bulk much more largely than silver in the mineral resources of the States. A far more important industry from every point of view is that of agriculture, and it is in a far worse plight than silver. According to the census of 1890, the number of farms in the States is over four millions and a-half, and with an acreage of 623 millions and a-quarter. The average size of an American farm is 137 acres. Six years ago, before the great fall of prices which set in after the repeal of the Sherman Act, and the closing of the mints in India, the average earnings of the people on the farm was less than £20 a head—about a shilling a day each. Mr. Moreton Frewen, who has gone into this question of the agriculturist income in the States and the Colonies, quotes official return to show that in New Zealand the earnings are less than £20 a head, and in New South Wales, £21, while in the former the interest on debt, public and private, is £4 14s. per annum, and in the latter £4. The indebtedness in the United States is certainly not less than that in New South Wales. Judging from Mr. J. Bryan's impassioned language declaring that the agricultural and trading classes will no longer submit to be crucified on a cross of gold, it is probably considerably more. According to another American authority, who condescends to figures, thirty per cent. of the farmers are to-day tenants, when fifty years ago the United States was "a nation of home owners," and a mortgaged home was almost unknown. A mortgage is now registered against every seventh man in the States, nearly one for every family. The free home owner is becoming the exception, and the institution of landlordism is making the population dependant on others for the roofs that cover them to a degree hitherto unknown outside England. While in the United States over seventy per cent. of the houses are occupied by tenants, tenancies in Australia are but ten, in Canada, twelve, and in France twenty-eight per cent. It is calculated that the average income of the agricultural population after deducting payments for debt is seven pence a day. With this they pay for food, clothing, and shelter in a climate which is rigorous in winter, and nearly as trying as India in summer. The free man has to live upon half the amount. The maintenance of prisoners in an American jail costs fourteen pence a day—including funeral expenses. How does it all come about? India, the Argentine, Republic Russia, undersell the United States farmer, and one another in the markets of Europe. The result is seen in the reports of the Agricultural Department published by Congress. In the seven years ending in 1892, the average price of wheat was 75 cents. In the following years it was fifty-one cents, a fall of fifty per cent. In the three years, 1893-95, the State of Illinois produced seventy-eight million bushels of wheat, at a cost of fifty-four million dollars. The farmers of Illinois received for their wheat thirty-seven millions, eight hundred thousand dollars, leaving a net loss of 21 cents per bushel. Wheat growing spelling ruin, the States which can grow cotton, put nearly all their land under cotton in 1894. The result was a fall in the price of American cotton, from five pence to twopence-halfpenny a pound. Such conditions are only too well calculated to bring about an agrarian movement which may rend the States in twain—or force the Government into foreign adventures in Venezuela, Cuba, Turkey, or anywhere, to give an outlet for the explosive forces generating within the body politic.

THE Intelligence Department gives interesting details of the "Brancard" wheeled transport for sick and wounded. Herr de Mooy, Staff Surgeon, Royal Dutch Army, decided thirty years ago that human labour can best be reduced to a minimum in transport by "placing the load in permanent equipoise, supported by two very high wheels, fixed either under an axle bent upwards or over an axle bent downwards." So effectually did the Dutch Surgeon carry out his design that a child can push a load of 500 pounds on the level, and a soldier can carry 500 lbs. of ammunition easily on a five hours' march in his Brancard cart. To make the invention suited to the transport of wounded men it was found necessary to fix the Brancard and its load vertically on round or flat steel springs seven feet long, by means of chains. The Brancard itself "is a wooden frame resting on curved iron legs, nearly eight inches high. Canvas is fixed round the frame, and tied underneath with rope; between this canvas, bed linen, clean clothes, &c., can be carried. Next there is a hood or tent of canvas in which two bent galvanised iron rods are permanently fixed. The stretcher thus formed will carry two men sitting or one lying down. In peaceful days it can be used as a bed in the hospital or in barracks, in the field to carry off the wounded, and as a bed again in the train. Then when mobilisation is ordered the Brancard bed is at once available. The frame into which it fits for its transport evolution consists of "two wheels 4½ feet high, connected by an axle bent upwards in the centre. To this axle, steel springs 6½ feet long are attached, with two chains at each extremity. For a light load, the chains nearest the end are used, and for a heavy load the other ones." When the wounded man is laid in the Brancard the frame is drawn over him, and fixed in position. The man who is to drive the cart adjusts the weight by one or two simple movements of the wheels; the springs are then screwed tight. There is a small zinc box, containing antiseptic cloth, fixed on the top in the centre. Underneath are pockets in the canvas sheet to carry food and drink. Complete dressings for fracture, &c., are fitted into each Brancard. It is so smooth a goer that the soldier can sleep or the surgeon sit and write in it with ease. One man can push it on a good road, three can take it through deep sand, or over the steepest ascent. In crossing ravines, &c., the frame is first taken across, then the Brancard. It is, of course, fitted with a lamp for night work. Its cost is about nine guineas; if meant to be used for carriage of ammunition as well, eleven guineas. Each Company of the Belgian Field Army is provided with a Brancard.

AFTER succeeding in evading the efforts of the detective police to arrest him for the space of fourteen years, Tynan, the notorious "Number One," has been arrested at Boulogne. It was Carey, the Fenian informer in the Phœnix Park Murder case, who, at the Kilmainham Court House first gave to a startled and agitated public, some particulars concerning this mysterious man. Carey's evidence, and that of other witnesses showed that it was from "Number One," that the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke received their instructions as to how the foul deed was to be accomplished. It was he who gave them money and weapons, and who met them the night after the commission of the crime, and ordered the smashing up of the surgical implements that had been used. When these statements were made in Court by Carey, the news created profound sensation, and in the country villages of Great Britain, almost every stranger having a suspicious look was taken by nervous passers-by to be the dreaded and missing "Number One." As is often the case at Home when some murderous miscreant is wanted, many a law-abiding traveller supposed to answer to the description of "No. 1," was arrested, and on enquiry was found to have no more connection with the Phœnix Park crime than the man in the moon. "Number One" was subsequently proved to be Tynan, who like Walsh and Sheridan had escaped. True bills were found against each of these men, at the Commission for the trial of the assassin band, presided over by Mr. Justice O'Brien. The search then instituted for Tynan has, after the lapse of all these years, succeeded. The next step will be an application to the French authorities for his extradition, after which he will be put upon his trial. But public concern in the Fenian conspiracy of twelve or fourteen years ago, has long since died out and the only interest taken in the trial of the arch-leader of the gang will be the fact of its recalling like some dreadful nightmare, one of the darkest political crimes of the century.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore, for Colombo and China, will leave the Victoria Dock early on Thursday morning. A steam-barge to take off passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 11 a.m., sharp.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd August, 1896, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1895 of 17,047 maunds with an increase of Rs. 12,519 in the earnings.

MR. T. V. TWINNING has succeeded in obtaining quite an array of amateur talent to assist at the Town Hall concert to-morrow evening, when Mr. S. H. Morse will be the principal attraction. The performers include Miss Emmeline Da Cunha, Miss Counsell, Miss Schmuck, Brigade-Surgeon-Colonel F. C. Barker, I.M.S., Surgeon-Captain W. E. Jennings, Mr. Laurence Atkinson and Mr. P. Jamieson, so that an enjoyable musical evening may be anticipated. Mrs. MacMillan who has just returned from Home has also promised to sing at the concert.

THE season reports of the Central Provinces for last week are summarised in the following general remarks:—The weather has been generally clear throughout the week. Standing crops have been greatly benefited by the break, but it is said to have already lasted long enough in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Seoni districts. Weeding operations completed in Bilaspur and continue elsewhere. Land is being prepared for winter sowings in places, while in Bilaspur sowings are reported to have commenced. Prices are falling slightly in Damoh. Wheat and rice rose slightly in Bilaspur and Raipur, and the former in Narsinghpur.

THE "Times of Ceylon" says Sunbeam is to be sent to India to compete for the Bombay Gold Cup next February, about which we recently had some particulars. The race is one of the classic events of the Indian turf, as far as Arabs are concerned, and we should say that Sunbeam stands a very fair chance in the race. He has been a splendid performer in Ceylon, and it was said long ago by experts that there were only three horses that could beat him in India. Two of these were Child of the Island and Sterling. and we all know what Sunbeam has done with them; he has practically made catsmeat of the former and the latter has to be given weight to come up to him, and on the whole Mr. Sanmogam's horse would seem to have a very good chance indeed of pulling off the trophy.

THE *Englishman* is sure it expresses the popular feeling when it says that Mr. H. J. S. Cotton's appointment to the Chief Commissionership of Assam is a judicious and well-merited honour for a distinguished and hard-working official. As was stated a few months ago the only question was whether Mr. Cotton would be chosen to rule over the Central Provinces or Assam. The lesser appointment has been passed over, as we then concluded, in order that the greater might be offered. Mr. Cotton, with his long experience in Bengal, will make an ideal Administrator for Assam, having regard to the associations that have long prevailed between these provinces, and the numerous features, natural and administrative, which they possess in common. Our contemporary congratulates Mr. Cotton upon the advancement which is his due.

THIS reduction in the strength of the Gilgit garrison, which presumably will be carried out next year, is justified, remarks the *Pioneer*, not only by the settlement of the Pamir question and the holding of Drosh and Chitral with the Malakand brigade in support, but also by the opening out of the Khagan Valley route. The new road up to that Valley and over the Babusar pass to Chilas is being made, and the Indian troops moving in relief to and from Gilgit are using it this month. The only point is that work upon it should proceed more rapidly than is now the case.

INDIA is often spoken of as a land of the uneducated: yet outside China, observes our Allahabad contemporary, it would be hard to find a country where candidates for Government service come up to meet the examiners in such battalions. In Madras the business of managing these examinations is in the hands of a Commission, and the statistics for the year 1895-96 show the scale on which the system is worked. For the Lower Primary Examination, which qualifies for posts carrying salaries up to Rs. 15 a month, there were no less than 30,000 candidates, of whom 12,000, were successful. The fees realised came to Rs. 18,000, but the expenses connected with the examination were just double of this sum. The Government therefore were out of pocket at least Rs. 18,000—which seems a tolerably large sum to pay for testing whether Ramaswamy, his cognates and his agnates, are qualified for positions like those of musalchi and peon in the public service. It is well that private employers are not obliged to choose their servants by a similar procedure. On the other hand, by the Lower Secondary Examination, for which there were 7,000 candidates, of whom 1,800 passed, the Government made a profit of some three thousand rupees: but lost Rs. 9,000 again on the Technical examination, for which there ware 2,000 candidates. For the special tests relating to Departmental subjects, which qualify for the higher positions in the subordinate service some 5,000 candidates passed through the hands of the examiners, only 1,600 with results satisfactory to themselves. On the whole 46,000 persons in all underwent examination, and 20,000 were successful.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARMENIAN AGITATION INCREASING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Armenian agitation which has been fomented by the letters which have appeared from Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith is increasing both in the pulpit and the Press, and mass meetings have been arranged in various parts of the country in connection with the subject.

THE *TIMES* ON THE SUBJECT.

The *Times* strongly deprecates unchaining the passionate agitation which will simply degenerate into a party warfare.

Armed intervention it states would result in fresh massacres, while the isolated action of Great Britain would lead to a European war.

The *Times* adds that negotiations between the Powers is the only safe method of obtaining a settlement.

ARREST OF LEADING FENIANS.

The Fenian Wallace has been arrested at Rotterdam with a quantity of explosives in his possession.

Bell has been arrested at Glasgow and a bomb laboratory has been discovered at Antwerp. All are supposed to be connected with a Fenian dynamite plot.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS FENIAN.

The Fenian Tynan, the notorious "Number One," has been arrested at Boulogne on the warrant issued against him in 1882.

THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

Admiral Sir John Hopkins will succeed Admiral Sir Culme Seymour in the command of the British Mediterranean Squadron on the expiration of the latter's term of office.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Latest news from the Nile Expedition states that the Egyptian outpost has arrived at Fereig, only twenty-four miles from the Dervish outpost at Kerma.

ARMENIAN THREATS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 13.

The Armenian Revolutionary Committee have sent a circular to some of the embassies here, declaring that unless all the reforms are granted, a more serious demonstration than before will ensue.

TURKISH PRECAUTIONS.

The Turkish cavalry patrols in the city have been increased.

THE MATABELE RISING.

BULUWAYO, SEPT. 13.

The Matabele prophet is desirous that the war with the British should be continued and is preventing the rebels from retiring northward.

THE NASIK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

NASIK, SEPT. 14.

This morning a handicap match was played off, resulting in the Revd. A. Manwaring coming in first with 102 minus 16 net 86; and Mr. W. E. Young second with 101 minus 10 net 91. Messrs. Duboulay, Booth and Fry tied for third place with 92 each. Mr. Fry starting plus 4 put in 39 and 49, thus beating his previous good score by 3 points, and his average for the gold medal stands at 42¾.

As there were so few entries for the prize given to the honorary secretary of the Royal Western India Golf Club it was decided to have another allied pairs match. The prize, a gold brooch, is to be given to the winning lady and the entrance fees to the second lady. Miss Humphrey with Mr. Gahagan won with a capital score from scratch of 54. Mrs. Jacob and husband came in second with 64 minus six net 58; Mrs. Dibbs and Mr. C. E. Nixon third with 66 minus six net 60.

The Scratch Foursomes (two rounds off the links) were won this afternoon by Messrs. Wroughton and Macdonald, who beat Mrs. Fry and Mr. Duboulay after a hard tussle by two up and one to play at the 17th hole.

In the Handicap Foursomes Messrs. Archie and W. Young beat Messrs. Green and Macleod by 3 up and 2 to play, and meet Messrs. Jacob and Ferguson in the finals to-morrow afternoon, playing two rounds. To-morrow morning the Bombay Gymkhana Cup will be played for.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEP. 14.

As finally decided the following will accompany the Commander-in-Chief on his tour:—Colonel Duff, Military Secretary; Colonel Hamilton, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Colonel Morton, Adjutant-General; Colonel Badcock, Quartermaster-General; and Captains Stewart, Hubert, and Hyon, Aides-de-Camp.

MILITARY REMOUNTS.

An additional sum of Rs. 32,000 has been sanctioned for the purchase grant of the Remount Department.

THE EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

The Military Equipment Committee has been temporarily postponed.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

The decision of the Secretary of State on the Exchange Compensation question is expected here by the mail, the first week in October.

THE RUMOURED TARIFF REVISION.

I am authorized to contradict the report that a general revision is contemplated in the tariff and impost valuations with effect from the 1st October, as has been stated.

THE HYDERABAD BIGAMY CASE.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 14.

The prosecution in the bigamy case was conducted, to-day, by Mr. F. C. Crawford, Superintendent of Residency Police, who called Mr. Ulett to file letters from accused and photos of Perrett's wife and children.

The Rev. S. H. Johnston filed the original affidavits sworn to by the accused, which were returned by the Registrar from Madras.

The prisoner, being examined by the court, said he was thirty-three years of age; the certificates mentioned in the letters written by him to Mr. and Mrs. Ulett, and also in a telegram from Jhansi referred to his employment on the London and South-Western Railway at Home. Asked what proof he could afford of his wife's death in England, accused replied he had heard she was dead, but held no proof beyond the certificate she was buried as stated in it. He originally obtained a certificate from Mr. Ulett who took it back again from him. The case was adjourned to the 24th instant to permit of the examination of certain witnesses.

A commission on the application of the prosecution was ordered to issue to Dr. Whittenberry, Assistant Surgeon at Mhow, to forward a box containing papers, photos, bearing on the case, belonging to the accused, which accused had left with him.

THE POONA CRICKET WEEK.

BOMBAY VS. POONA.

COLLAPSE OF THE POONA BATSMEN.

ALL OUT FOR 68.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 14.

Play began at 11-40, to-day. Bombay lost the toss, and Poona went in, batting first, Greig and Lowis facing the bowling of Cheetham and Milne. (Score 9). Lowis caught Anderson at slip. Pinney next made a short stand. (Score 23). Pinney caught Thesiger. Bickford went in next, and immediately lost. Greig, who was caught by Stephens (wickets 3 for 23). Martin joined Bickford, but lost, the latter being caught by Thesiger (4 wickets for 24 runs). Usborne joined Martin. Usborne snapped at the wicket (score 5 for 30). Mander joined Martin, who was caught by Cheetham, slip off Milne (score 6 for 30). Herbert next opened with a 4 to leg, and gave a couple of chances. A stand was made till the score reached 52. Ellison superseded Milne, and was caught and bowled by Herbert. (6 for 62). Ellison directly after was caught and bowled by Mander. (7 for 52). Young joined Bradford, but at 55, he lost his partner, who was caught by Lowndes, off Cheetham's bowling. Heaton whipped in, and started hitting, but he put one up to Chamier, when he had made 11, and the innings closed for 68. Young, not out.

Bombay began the innings at 1 o'clock. Cheetham caught Pinney, bowled Herbert, 7, and so the game stood at the tiffin hour.

Play was resumed at 2-30, with the score at 20. Ellison gave a chance at the wicket. When the score was at 28, Usborne got rid of Brookes at slip. Ellison then scored five, four, and an overthrow following it, and driving a five, all run. Ellison then lost. Lowndes was clean bowled by Lowis. (Score 39.) Chamier followed, and cricket then became lively for a time, Ellison doing all the work, and the half-century was reached. Heaton now bowled vice Herbert, at the Council hall end, with the score at 55. Lowis clean bowled Chamier with a ball and kept low, and Stephen's joined Ellison. Runs came slowly till 60 was up. Lowis got past Stephens (61-5-6). Thesiger next opened with a two, but trying to repeat the stroke, skied the ball to Usborne at a long slip. Remington followed, and Greig taking the ball from Heaton a succession singles produced 90. Herbert bowled for Greig, and soon after 100 was reached. With the score at 104, Ellison was snapped at wicket by Young, having played excellent cricket for his 58, which included two fives. Anderson joined Remington, and another stand was made till at 123. Remington bowled by Herbert for a most useful carefully compiled 25. Barnes joined Anderson, but with the score at 132. Anderson returned the ball to the bowler, having scored 15. Milne was the last, but fell to the first ball he received. The innings closed at 4-30, for 133, with 64 runs on in favour of Bombay.

POONA SECOND INNINGS.

Poona began her second essay, at 4-45, in a very bad light. Greig and Lowis facing Cheetham and Milne. Cheetham's fourth ball clean bowled Lowis. (Score 3-1-0). Pinney joined Greig, but was caught by Thesiger after scoring one. Rain then stoped play for 20 minutes, and the Bombay going out again at 5-15, though it was still drizzling. Bickford joined Greig, the latter giving a hot chance in the slips, runs coming fast (20 hoisted). At 23 another disaster for Poona, Cheetham bowling Greig with a fast one off his pads when he had scored eleven. Martin went next, but Milne bowled the newcomer, with a shooter after scoring 2. (23-4-2). Rain then came on, and play was abandoned for the day. Score:—

POONA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Greig, c Stephens, b Milne	7	b Cheetham	11
Lowis, c Anderson, b Cheetham	8	b Cheetham	0
Pinney, c Thesiger, b Cheetham	8	c Thesiger, b Milne	1
Martin, c Cheetham, b Milne	4	Martin, b Milne	2
Bickford, c Thesiger, b Milne	0	Bickford, not out	0
Usborne, c Stephens, b Cheetam	3	to bat.	
Mander, c and b Ellison	14		
Herbert, c and b Ellison	11		
Bradford, c Lowndes, b Cheetham	0		
Young, not out	2		
Heaton, c Chamier, b Cheetham	11		
Extras	0	Extras	0
Total	68	Total	14

Wickets one for 9; two, 23; three, 23; four, 24; five, 30; six, 30; seven, 52; eight, 55; nine, 55; ten 68.

Wickets one, 3; two, 4; three, 20; four, 23.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M	W.
Cheetham	66	31	6	5	......			
Milne	45	31	0	3	......			
Ellison	20	6	2	2	......			

BOMBAY 1ST INNINGS.

Ellison, c Young, b Herbert	58
Cheetham, c Pinney, b Herbert	7
Lowndes, b Lowis	0
Chamier, b Lowis	0
Stephens, b Lowis	6
Thesiger, c Usborne, b Lowis	4
Rimington, b Herbert	25
Anderson, c and b Herbert	15
Barnes, not out	0
Milne, b Lowis	0
Extras	10
Total	123

Fall of wickets one, 12; two, 28; three, 39; four, 55; five, 61; six, 67; seven, 101; eight 123; nine, 132; ten, 133.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Herbert	90	39	3	5
Lowis	130	47	9	5
Heaton	45	10	4	0
Greig	30	28	0	0

Lowis bowled one no-ball.

Play will be resumed to-morrow.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Poona polo tournament commenced this afternoon. A large gathering assembled. The morning was very hot. After the first game rain commenced falling and lasted till the second game.

THE 2ND LANCERS VS. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The first match was between the 2nd Bombay Lancers and the Bombay Gymkhana. The Lancers were represented Duffedar Shaikh Aseng, Jameder Hambir Rao, Captains Gordon and Grieffitt. The Bombay Gymkhana was represented Messrs. Wallace, Proctor, Graham, and Prevost. The umpires was Captain Bond and Wilson. In the first period the Lancers scored two subsiaaries; in second period plays was a little faster. Several determined attacks were made, and Hambirao scored one goal for the Lancers.

In the third period the Lancers scored two more goals, one by Ahmed, another by Captain Gordon.

In the fourth period Ahmed made one, and Gordon, one goal each, and won the match by four goals and two subsidiaries to nil.

POONA HORSE VS. KIRKEE R. A.

The second match between the Poona Horse, from Sirur, and the Gunners from Kirkee. The former was represented by Messrs. Fraser and Raymond, and Captains Ducat and Grantham. The latter were represented by Mr. Hichens, Captains Young, Campbell, and Lambert. The umpires were Captain Hayes and Mr. Ainsworth.

In the first period the Poona Horse made four goals and two subsidiaries.

In the second period four more goals were made by the Poona Horse.

In the third period the Gunners scored one subsidiary. The Poona Horse made several goals, and the score stood Poona horse fifteen goals and three subsidiaries to one subsidiary.

In the fourth period the Gunners scored one goal, and the game terminated with the score of fifteen goals and three subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary.

The Poona Horse played throughout a good game, and their combination was splendid.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

SPLENDID ARRAY OF PRIZES.

AT a meeting of the members of the Horse Show Committee it was decided to hold the show near the Old Kennels, at Wanowrie. Lord Sandhurst has offered a cup for the best horse in the show. The royal Irish Rifles, Durham Light Infantry, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, each give two cups. Generals Duncan, Gatacre, and Curteis, the Aga Khan, the personal staff of the Governor, and the chief members of the committee, Messrs. Burder and Narayen Dwarkadass, and the officers of the Bombay Infantry Mess have each given one cup for competition.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP HANDICAP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 14.

The following is the handicapping for the Governor's Cup, which will be run for in Poona on the 26th instant:—

Venture, 10st.
Kestrel, 9st. 12lbs.
Pedestal, 9st. 11lbs.
Martaban, 9st. 10lbs.
Sterling, 9st. 4lbs.
Cæsar, 9st. 3lbs.
Chili, 9st. 2lbs.
Hokum, 9st. 1lb.
Inkerman and Faust, 8st. 13lbs.
Mebetab, 8st. 12lbs.
Duchess, 8st. 10lbs.
Tolah, 8st. 9lbs.
Brandy, 8st. 6lbs.
Kapurthalla, 8st. 3lbs.
Suntegaj, 7st. 11lbs.
Redjacket, 7st. 8lbs.
Ladeos, 7st. 7lbs.
Hankow, 7st. 5lbs.
Reminder, 7st. 4lbs.
Asee and Sherali, 7st. 3lbs.
Shersha, 7st. 2lbs.
Valma and Khusloo, 7st.
Maharaj and Isinglass, 6st. 5lbs.
Patna, 6st. 7lbs.
Sumshere, 6st. 6lbs.
Walliposha, 6st. 4lbs.
Chinese Flag, 6st.

POONA FLOWER SHOW.

Poona Flower Show will be opened, on Wednesday, by Mrs. Birdwood, and not by Lord Sandhurst. The show is expected to be a great success. Keen competition is expected in the table decoration by ladies.

THE JAINS AND THE SHATRUNJAYA HILL.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDABAD, SEP. 13.

A monstrous and influential meeting of the Jains about five thousand in all, was held, to-day, at the Nagarseth bungalow, presided on by Nagarseth Mayabhai Premabhai. After the chairman had briefly explained the object of the meeting, Seth Munsookbhai Bhugoobhai proposed, and Seth Chimanlal Nagindas seconded, and it was resolved unanimously "that owing to certain oppressive acts of the Palitana Thakore Saheb and his officials in connection with the sacred Shratrunjaya hills in Kathiawar, calculated to hurt the religious feelings of the Jain community, the people are deeply aggrieved and men and women of the Shrawak community in general, and their priestly class in particular, all over India, are highly offended at the sacrilegious practices of the ruling Chief and that prompt measures be adopted." It was proposed by Seth Manibhai Premabhai, and seconded by Sarabhai Mugonbhai Hathesing and unanimously resolved "that the representatives of Seth Anundji Kallianji be requested to submit to Government a respectful memorial mentioning the various hindrances shown by the Thakore Saheb and his officers in the due performance of religious ceremonies by the pilgrims visiting the holy shrines of Shatrunjaya. Several speeches were made, and the feelings of all assembled were greatly excited.

THE CONGRESS FUNDS.

POONA, SEP. 13.

The reception committee of the Poona Congress decided to-day, to place the surplus of last Congress at the disposal of the British committee to be invested as far as possible as a permanent fund for the Congress, the British committee using only the interest. The balance sheet on September first shows a balance in hand of twenty thousand rupees.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, SEPT. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here this evening.

COLOMBO, SEP. 14.

Orient Line mail steamer Orotava, from Suez arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 13th inst., and is expected to arrive here on Friday, 18th inst., afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 24-32

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63¼
Bar Silver	30 3-16

THE RETURN PRESIDENCY MATCH.

THE PARSEE TEAM.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

THE second of the series of the annual international cricket matches will be fought out at Poona on Thursday, Friday and Saturday next, and the Parsee team as finally selected by the committee leaves here to-morrow by the 10 o'clock train in the morning. The defeat of the Parsees in Bombay has lent considerable interest to this event at Poona, as last year the Parsees succeeded in retrieving the loss they had suffered on the Bombay ground, and the Parsees as a community hope for a repetition of what was then done. It seems to me, however, that Parsees have but a poor chance this year, especially when we know for a fact that their left-hander demon, Writer, does not participate, in the game, and Bilimoria, the hero of the last year's play, is not in the form which he then displayed. Gagrat, one of the best Parsee bats, for some reason or other is not playing this time, and the best player of the season, Daruwala, who has been contributing a series of consistent scoring in excellent form this season, has been hurt in the finger, so there is a probability of his not playing. The committee until Sunday evening were sure of Bapasola being included in the XI., but he declined and his place was given to Spencer, whom the committee had previously decided not to include. Had this place been given to a bowler it would have strengthened the team. The committee had distinctly invited Bapasola to join, and if a bowler of his class is necessary, I am surprised to find that Kaka's name was not included in the XI. His bowling for the last two months has been of a high order and the results are, so far as disclosed by the Municipal and other matches, far superior to those brought about by anyone of the bowlers included. Cooper comes in to captain the team, and every one is sorry to find that he has considerably deteriorated both as regards wicket-keeping and batting, for his performance in both branches against the Poona Hindus was very poor last week. Raja is a fast bat and good defence. He is on occasions useful as a change bowler. Machliwala, who can also bowl when necessary is the famous slogger among Parsees and a splendid field. He comes in as an all-round man. Since the last match Mistry has regained confidence in attack and defence, and his performances in both these departments since the Bombay match have been admirable. He has remarkably improved towards the end of the season and is now exhibiting almost the same good form he displayed last year. D. D. Kanga since the grand stand made by him and Daruwala, when a rot had commenced in the last match, is indispensable. Mehta, the Karachi man, will for the first time have the experience of Poona ground, and one cannot say what he will be like. D. E. Mody, the younger brother, has failed to show any form this season, but is included in the team probably on the ground that previous records were very creditable. Since his grand performance in Karachi last Xmas, he seems to have lost confidence and has never since then exhibited first-class cricket. C. M. Patel, who was curiously enough left out in the last match, is included in the Poona contest, and from the way in which he has been playing this season there is little doubt that he will be able to justify his selection and give a good account of himself. He is a neat left-hander and a very punishing bat and never allows a loose ball to go without making a boundary stroke of it. The Parsee XI, however, is practically without a slow bowler and includes four men who, I am afraid, cannot stand first-class bowling.

HERR ANDREE has reached Tromso, having definitely abandoned his attempt to reach the North Pole by balloon this year. The persistent adverse winds delayed his start till it was too late to make the experiment.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 28.

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.

THE decision of the International Cyclists' Association to hold the World's Championships in Glasgow next season appears to have vexed a section of the Parisian press beyond measure. All manner of harsh taunts are being levelled at the heads of the unfortunate delegates, who came to the conclusion that Scotland should be honoured with a visit in 1897, and if hysterical screeching and vainglorious cock-a-doodle-dooing has the effect intended we are not likely to see any of the Frenchmen setting foot on the soil of steep and wild Caledonia. England, of course, is selected for special abuse, our fair-minded critics loftily ignoring the fact that we have just as much right to claim the fixture as any other affiliated Union of cyclists. At present, however, our leading men in cycling matters prefer to wait, inasmuch as the idea of World's Championships has not caught on to any considerable extent, and it is thought best to wait until the movement has assumed proportions demanding recognition from all. The few enthusiastic gentlemen who first conceived the notion of running these world's meetings have had a long and arduous struggle, but there appears reasonable grounds for predicting that in the near future this championship gathering will become far and away the most important cycling function of the year. In 1883 Chicago led the way with a very successful meeting; Antwerp followed in 1894 with good sport, but exceedingly lax management; and the following year saw the races run off at Cologne, where the programme opened with confusion, and was only redeemed from a complete fiasco by the untiring energy of the few English gentlemen who had knowledge of what was required. This year Copenhagen has shown the keenest appreciation of the honour conferred upon Denmark, and though precluded at present from entering into particulars it must in fairness be recorded that the Dansk B.C. this year set an example in all-round management which it will be difficult for any country to excel. Last year it was understood that the choice would rest between Copenhagen and Paris for the '96 championships, and the former was subsequently decided upon. In good time Paris will get a turn, but seeing that three Continental cities have been chosen in succession, it was quite time a change was made. It is understood that Canada has strong claims to urge, and after Scotland the choice for the 1898 championships will probably rest between France and Canada.

TIME'S WHIRLIGIG.

Whenever any of these petty little jealousies spring up between the leaders of sport in one country and the leaders of sport in another, I often find myself propounding the problem as to why England usually manages to get mixed up in these squabbles. It invariably happens that my own conscience is soothed by the reflection that such disputes are, after all, but another tribute to our importance. I am not so sure that our rivals would be so easily satisfied. When we come to take a a general look around, however, we have every reason to feel proud of the continued progress we make in all matters relating to sport. It may happen that one year will find America with the fastest cycle rider. Canada with the best oarsmen, Norway with the champion skater, and so on, but year in and year out England is always in the van when we run the whole gamut of sport. We may be slow and plodding, and our ideas conservative in the extreme, but English manners and customs in the realm of sport have a happy knack of becoming contageous, and what we inaugurate to-day Europe will probably copy to-morrow, to use a homely simile. Take cricket, for instance. Is there another game spreading with such rapidity over the habitable globe? I trow not. In France, we find them copying our gymnastics and our athletics. Rugby Union football is catching on wonderfully, and who shall doubt that in a few years we may get a visit from a French cricket eleven. In South Africa cricket and football is more popular than at any previous time; Australia follows in line, and though America lingers lovingly over the charms of baseball. Philadelphia is doing good work in popularising our English game of cricket. Again, our countrymen led in cycling, and the whole world has followed. Not only have we provided a new pastime and recreation, and a new sport, but an entirely new industry has sprung up, which has opened up a field for labour and enterprise for countless thousands. England does all this, but do we find any other nation doing anything of the kind? What little I have seen of baseball has interested me exceedingly. The skill of the pitcher was something to marvel at. At one time and another a considerable amount of money has been spent in the endeavour to popularise the game in England, but it is my candid belief that every copper spent has been wasted absolutely. While we have cricket played on our village greens, in our school playgrounds, and in all our public parks, baseball has no possible chance of gaining a foothold in our midst. Lacrosse is another very interesting and scientific game, demanding many of the attributes of our skilled cricketers and football players; but it will never become a national pastime in England, simply because there is no room for it. And while the whirligig of time goes spinning around we find America in front one day, France the next, England the next, and some other nation a day later. The United States has boasted grand men in the athletic and cycling arena in days gone by, but they have no Myers to-day on the running path, and the star of the all-conquering Zimmerman would seem to have set. Time was when we could boast of our Renforths and Kellys, but Australia now leads the van on the river, and has, moreover, made the most gallant efforts to lead in the cricket field. France has probably the very best men on the cycle at the present time, but her Bourillons, Jacqueline, and Rivierres will one day have to bite the dust when the new champions make their appearance. England has several capital riders, but lacks a "star" of the first magnitude, and until one looms upon the horizon we shall have to play second fiddle on the cycling track. The general levelness of our sporting celebrities may, after all, be more gratifying than the possession of a few cracks and a horde of duffers.

THE SEASON'S LESSON.

With the early sunsets closing upon us, with the harvestmen busy amongst the golden grain, and the hum of the threshing-machine coming across the stubble, the fact is borne upon us that we are within hail of nut-brown October and the stern array of football fixtures. True, we have enjoyed a glorious summer, but one cannot glance backwards o'er the golden days without a sigh to think that they are lost for ever, and can never be anything more than a memory, a dream, a pleasant dream. All summers have their own glories, but the one through which we have just passed appears to me to have been one of unusual brightness. For weeks our highways were in splendid trim for cycling, and though something of a potterer, I managed to get frequent glimpses of our spring flowers, hear the cuckoos, and watch the lambkin's frolics. If it has not been a sensational season for sport, we have had many remarkable deeds accomplished, not the least conspicuous being the success of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales in the greatest sporting event of the year. The scene on Epsom Downs when Persimmon was walked back to the paddock has never, probably, been equalled—it will never be surpassed. As a nation of shopkeepers, we may take our pleasures sadly, but the genuine fervour of that demonstration towards our beloved Prince was worth more in its way than any of the "set pieces" of military pomp which takes place on occasion in European capitals. Those cheers represented the heartthrob of a nation—honest, spontaneous, affectionate. In the tented field events are too recent to need recapitulation, but the supremacy of the Mother Country has been maintained to the satisfaction of every Englishman. Dr. W. G. Grace has demonstrated over and over again that advancing years make no appreciable difference in the keenness of his vision, the cunning of his wrist, or the strength of his arm. At this juncture the county championship may be passed over for the nonce, but some reference must be made to the skill of the Indian Prince, who has played himself right to the top of the tree in a single season, and forged another golden link in the chain which binds England and India together. When the score-books are closed, and the umpires doff their white coats for the last time, all eyes in the two countries will be turned to the talented young Prince, who has wrought such gallant deeds for county and country alike, and all hearts will go out in thankfulness and pride to think that we can number him amongst our own kith and kin. Hairsplitters may dissent from this, and let them. All our leading county elevens have experienced the usual ups and downs; we have seen record scores filed up, and All Austrialia dismissed for 18 runs! Not the least interesting little incident in the season's play was the reappearance of Lord Harris for his county, and Kentish men of all conditions would appreciate his success with the bat. One or two unpleasant little things have cropped up in the field which may well be forgotten and forgiven; others of more widespread importance demand attention in the proper quarters. Professional cricketers have a distinct grivances that needs remedying; and the law concerning a follow-on may find material for a controversy. I have already had my say on the former topic, and I trust we shall be spared the partisan and ungenerous attacks made on our paid players whenever the subject of remuneration crops up again. Nothing meaner in the way of toadyism has been printed for many a day than the biassed articles which appeared in some of the metropolitan prints on the "strike" of professionals. These small clouds have been just sufficient to create a nine days' wonder; but we have not yet heard the last of the expenses question.

MARKING TIME.

In athletics England has made no progress, but has simply marked time. So far as I am aware, we have made but one new running record, viz., that of Dr. T. M. Donovan's quarter-mile hurdles at Crewe; Sturgess has put up new figures in walking; but in sprinting, high and broad jumping, pole leaping, and the rest of our championship events it is a case of "as you were." Ireland, as usual, swooped down upon us at the championship meeting at Northampton, and secured four or five events, but no records went. When the season opened the public were entertained with a series of weekly matches between Bradley and Downer, but their career was very properly closed by the authorities governing athletics, their suspension, along with several other celebrities of the path, causing quite a sensation. Godfrey Shaw has continued to show marvellous speed over hurdles, and is as fast, probably, to-day, as ever he was. We have discovered no new men of surpassing excellence at a mile or half-a-mile. De King and Cullum being scarcely the same class as Pollock Hill or Tindall, whilst the victory of little Morgan in the 100 yards championship would go to show that our sprinters are but a very moderate lot. On the river England has acquitted herself with credit. Ireland comes well to the fore with the Hon. R. Guinness. Amongst professional scullers, Australia's champion has proved the best. Scotland once again carried off the honours at the great shooting carnival at Bisley, but here there was level excellence without anything phenomenal. Tyers has made wonderful progress amongst swimming records, and in this branch of sport at least there would appear to be an encouraging advance, the Manchester Osborne S. C. possessing a wonderful trio in Tyers and his proteges. To touch the fringe of cycling upheavals would take more space than I have at my command this week, but I may return to the subject after the recordbreaking season has closed. Football will soon be claiming attention, and I must brush up some of my movements amongst the leather chasers.

CRICKET FUNNIOSITIES.

Always fond of an umpire yarn, I love to put on any little anecdote I come accross concerning the lighter side of our summer game, and trust the following may be of interest to those who enjoy a joke or two.—Conversation at breakfast-table:—Wife: "I hope you'll have a pleasant day at the Oval." Husband: "My dear, I am afraid it is much too wet." Wife (dutiful—thinking of husband alone): "That won't matter; you'll be in the pavilion."—This is one of the jokes credited to "Felix:" "Some juniors recently were hard up for an umpire. After a slight delay they managed to pick up a Hibernian friend of one of the players. In the first over a leg-before appeal was made to the Celt. "How is it?" says the bowler. "How is it yourself?" says the umpire. "Plaze yourself how it is, my boy; you know a great deal better than I do."—Here is a little gem that came under my own observation. In the long ago, when the scribler of these lines delighted in a game of cricket, a match was arranged between the representatives of rival newspapers. It was a big struggle on the part of the captain on one side to raise a complete team, but by inducing an occasional contributor to participate in the match we had eleven a-side. A good deal of preliminary harmless banter was indulged in before the match came off, and a sumptuous repast depended on the result. It came to the turn of our novice to take the field, and he was duly stationed at short leg. The point on the same side was a big, good-tempered, sunny Irishman, a capital sportsman, and no mean cricketer. By-and-bye the ball was played gently in the direction of our friend at short leg, who quietly picked it up, and held it caressingly for some seconds, in sheer ignorance of what to do with the ball. Showing no signs of parting with it, the Irish giant at point could stand the suspense no longer, and he rolled out in a brogue as rich as rare: "Put it in yor pockut!" On the instant the fieldsman was about to comply, but the roar of laughter stayed his hand, and Mr. Wicketkeeper considerately stepped up and relieved him of further responsibility. That one gibe: "Put it in your pocket" will live in my mind for ever.—Tom Lockyer's cool readiness for a joke was in evidence on more occasions than one. In a match played at Godalming, in 1867, between the United South of England and Eighteen of Ealing, the late Julius Cæsar was playing on the former side, and Lockyer made a bet that he would not get more than 40 runs. These runs were obtained, and a crisis had arrived. When the next ball passed the batsman the wicketkeeper (Lockyer) took it and turned round to Jupp, the longstop, and shouted. "Now then, Juppy!" implying that the ball had passed him also. The batsman's foot was raised about to try the run, and in an instant the bails were off, and the bet won. We should call that sharp practice, I fancy.

THE OBVIOUS MORAL.

"I AM Boss," says Major Foss.
"No, you aren't!" says Barry.
"Let us toss," says Mr. Ross.
"Passengers can tarry!"
P. and O. goes to and fro
While these parties quarrel.
"Choose your ship, and let 'em rip"—
That's the obvious moral!—*C. and M. Gazette.*

BOMBAY ROVERS' ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE drawing of the ties for the Rovers' Tournament which commences on Monday next, 21st instant, will take place, this evening, at the Apollo Bunder Rooms (Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.) at 6-30; any one interested in the ties are requested to attend.

The following entries have been received:—

Bombay Rovers.
Durham Light Infantry.
Royal Irish Rifles
Dublin Fusiliers
Royal Artillery, Colaba.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Penang, Medan, interrupted.
Cable Looanda, Benguela, interrupted.
Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Yung Chang and Tali.

THE PARSEE NEW YEAR.

TO-DAY the Shehenshahi or larger section of the Parsees celebrate their New Year's Day, the Kadmee or the minor section having celebrated it exactly a month previously. The past year, like many of its predecessors, has been a year of steady, if slow and silent progress in the community, which has again distinguished itself by the munificence of its charity. During the year no less a sum than Rs. 8,27,957 was contributed for public and benevolent purposes, beating the record of the preceding year by Rs. 27,957. Out of the abovementioned amount Rs. 1,49,253 were subscribed for religious and charitable purposes at the performance of the third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the deaths of members of the community. This year, as in the past few years, the Petits take lead in making munificent contributions for works of public utility and beneficence. The philanthropic Parsee lady, Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, has given Rs. 2,19,000 for a building for the J. N. Petit Library and Reading Room in Hornby Road, facing the establishment of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., the foundation stone of which was laid in this year by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. The same lady contributed Rs. 7,672 to the Surat local board for the construction of a new road to the Tower of Silence of the Padania Parsees of Surat. She also built a fire temple in the compound of the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage, at Parel. Members of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's family gave Rs. 43,000 for building three more residential quarters for poor Parsees on the state situated on the Tardee Road. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst laid the foundation-stone during the year of the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit School for Sheet Metal Working and Enamilling, which is being built in connection with the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, at a cost of Rs. 51,982. Bai Motlabai Wadia, the wealthy Parsee lady, contributed to the charity funds of the Parsee Punchayet Rs. 27,600, and Rs. 7,200 for the benefit of poor Persian Zoroastrians. Mr. Shapurjee Rustomjee Sukhia gave away a sum of Rs. 48,000 to the managers of the Parsee Punchayet funds, at Surat, for certain religious and charitable purposes. Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney contributed Rs. 10,000 to a fund for building a new school-house for the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir girls school, at Khetwady. Mr. Hormusjee Ardasir Wadia, barrister-at-law, practising in Kattiawar, contributed Rs. 5,000 to the fund of the Rahnoomaya Mazdiasna Sabha. The late Mr. Rustomjee Manekjee Mehta or Mistree gave a sum of Rs. 20,000, and a house, of the value of Rs. 8,000, situated in Pitha Street in the Fort, with the object of establishing a charitable dispensary for Parsees. Mr. Cursetjee Merwanjee Balliwalla, the Enterprising proprietor of the Victoria Theatrical Company, contributed Rs. 1,000 to the funds of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, being the nett preceeds of a performance specially given by his company for the benefit of the Society. Of the sums contributed for charitable and benevolent purposes at the performance of the third day's funeral obsequies, the following may be noted: Rs. 53,540 in connection with the death of Mr. Dhanjeebhoy Eduljee Allbless; Rs. 21,774 in connection with the death of Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Dalal, and Rs. 15,618 in connection with the death of his wife, Bai Manekbai. The stream of Parsee charity has continued to flow in places beyond Bombay. Parsee sanitarium built by Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, at Jahanbordee, at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000, was duly opened with religious ceremonies. Mr. Jivanjee Nowrojee built police quarters near the Bhilad railway station, of which he made a free gift to Government. The Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata Anglo-vernacular school, built at Nowsaree, by Mr. Ruttonjee Dadabhoy Tata, with the assistance of the Gaekwar's Government, at a cost of Rs. 47,450, was opened for use. In Viarra, Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit built a fire temple, which was opened for use this year. Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistree, the well-known architect and contractor of Bombay, presented to the Surat Municipality a house of his, of the value of Rs. 6,000, situated in Gopeepura, for the use of a vernacular school in that city. In Broach, Bai Ruttonbai, wife of Mr. Dhunjeesha Merwanjee Doctor, built a sanitarium for Parsees, at a cost of Rs. 16,000; and the widow and children of Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee Narielwalla had a new fire temple opened, at a cost of Rs. 12,000. In Khandalla the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., opened at his expense "the Khandalla Free Dispensary" from June last. In Lanowlee, Mr. Jhangir Hormusjee Mody built a sanitarium for Parsees, consisting of ten detached bungalows, which is to bear the name of his wife, Bai Bhikayjee. Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, placed a sum of Rs. 2,000 at the disposal of the City Municipality of Poona for building a fountain, which is to bear the name of Dowager Lady Ruttonbai, his mother-in-law, near the Reay Market in that city. In Secunderabad, Mr. Shapurjee Eduljee Chinoy built a charitable dispensary, which is to bear the name of his deceased wife, Bai Perozbai. Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit built, at her expense, a wall round the enclosure for the last remains of Zoroastrians in Hoshungabad. In Budneira, Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Mody built a hospital for public use. In Hubli, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee built a "Sagdee" near the Parsee Tower of Silence, at a cost of Rs. 3,500. Mr. Nussurwanjee Manockjee built a fire-temple in Nagpore, at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Mr. Cowasjee Hirjibhoy Malligamwalla bore the expenses of establishing the "Hirji Reading Room and Library," in Cannanore. Mr. Dorabjee Pestonjee Cama contributed an aggregate sum of Rs. 5,700 for the benefit of the poor in London,—a somewhat notable charity by a Parsee merchant of Bombay, who his been residing in London for some years past.

Honours and titles have come very sparingly to the Parsees during the past year. The titles of Khan Bahadur and Khan Saheb were conferred upon Dr. Kaikhosru Burgorjee Dorabjee Cooper and Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee Hathidaru, respectively. A memorial fund to perpetuate the name of the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit was started during the year, and it now amounts to Rs. 34,724. A memorial fund to perpetuate the name of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parekh has also been started, both in Bombay and in Surat. The friends of the late Mr. Manockjee Eduljee Allbless had also raised a memorial fund, which amounted to Rs. 4,481, out of which a burst of the deceased gentleman has been executed and placed in a convenient position in the compound of the Allbless Baug The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., was a second time elected as the Bombay representative in the Supreme Legistative Council, but he tendered his resignation of the post, owing to want of time, and Mr. R. M. Sayani was elected to fill the vacancy. Four Parsee gentlemen were during the year nominated by Government as Fellows of the Bombay University. Ten Parsee gentlemen were nominated Justices of the Peace. The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., was elected a trustee of the charitable funds of the Parsee Punchayet, in place of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parekh, deceased. Mr. Rustonjee Mervanjee Patel, M.A., was appointed to officiate as Chief Judge of the local Small Causes Court. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was during the year elected president of the Bombay Municipal Corporation; and Mr K. N. Kabrajee and Dr. N. N. Katrak were elected new members of the Municipal Standing Committee. Mr. Jumsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, youngest brother of the present Sir Jamsetjee, was elected a representative of the Justices of the Peace on the Municipal Corporation. Surgeon-Captain Hormusjee Eduljee Banatwalla, having been twelve years in the Indian Medical Service, was promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major; and Surgeon-Majors Sorabshah, Hormusjee Dantra and Cursetjee Ardasir Dalal after twenty years' services were promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel. Mr. Godrejee Dorabjee Pudunjee was appointed Assistant Accountant-General, at Madras; Mr. Cowasjee Jamasjee Padshaw was appointed Deputy Director-General of Post Offices in India; while Mr. Merwanjee Ruttonjee Khargat was appointed Assistant Engineer in the Krishna Division, of the Madras Presidency. Mr. Ardasir Jamsetji Dustoor Camdin and Mr. Framji Bhikaji Ross were appointed Dewans of the States of Radhanpur and Pratabghur, respectively. Khan Bhadur Dadabhoy Dinshaw Karaka and Mr. Furdonji Sorabji Taleyarkhan were at different periods in this year appointed to officate as Fourth Presidency Magistrate in Bombay, Mr. Nanabhoy Ardasir Moos was appointed Superintendent of the Government

Observatory, at Colaba, while Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Bahadurjee, was nominated Subordinate Judge, at Jacobabad. Other important positions were during the year assigned to Parsee gentlemen in the judicial branch of the service—Mr. Johangir K. N. Kabrajee as Assistant Collector of Nassik District; Mr. Merwanjee Pestonjee Darukhanawalla as Assistant Judge of Jamnagar; Mr. Meherjibhai Hormusjee Kothari as officiating Deputy Registrar of the High Court, at Bombay; Khan Bahadur Dhunjishah Eduljee Mana as acting Administrator of the Rajpipla State; and Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Hormusjee as senior Administrator. Mr. Jehangirshah Sorabshah Motiwalla, was appointed an honorary magistrate at. Fyzabad, in the Oudh Zillah. Mr. Jamsetjee Ardasir Dalai, was appointed during the year to the highest position in the Educational Department of Baroda; while Mr. Jemsetjee Nowrojee Unwalla, M.A., was appointed Director of Public Instruction in the Bhownaggur State. Mr. Eduljee Bomanjee Dustoor Jamasp-Assana, was appointed a Deputy Commissioner in Berar, and Mr. Nowrojee Dorabjee Dhakmarwalla, was appointed acting Assistant Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College. Mr. Jahangir Hormusjee Khothare, was nominated a Lieutenant of the Kurrachee Volunteer Rifle Corps. All these are positions of rank and responsibility; and the Parsees, who form but a very small portion of the population of the country, have every reason to congratulate themselves upon their preferment at the hands of the ruling authorities.

The Parsees have not been backwards during the year in matters educational, social, civce, &c. Twenty-four Parsee grantlemen were appointed examiners at the Bombay University examinations. Dr. Cowasjee Hormuji, president of the Municipal Corporation, was elected Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University; while the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr Rustumjee Merwanjee Patel, acting Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, and Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, M. D., were elected Syndics in the Faculties of Law, Arts, and Medicine, respectively. Surgeon-Major Manekshah JamsetjeeKerawalla, who passed an examination in Arabic with distinction, was awarded by Government, apurse of Rs. 5,000, as well as a gold medal. Dr. H. K. Tavaria, was elected and honorary life member of the Society of Arts of London; Dr. Hirjibhoy Jehangir Dadysett, who had gained a considerable local reputation, was elected a Fellow of the British Laryugolgical Association; while Mr. M. M. Murzban, barrister-at-law, gained the distinction of "officers de Academei" from the French Government. Several young Parsees passed the examinations as barristers-at-law, solicitors, and graduates at English universities. The Parsees were not backward in original research; and six of them obtained patents from the Governmet of India for inventions in improved machinery. Mr. S. N. Bhedwar, the well-known photographer, obtained a silver medal at the Leeds Photographic Exhibition; while the "Photogram" magazine of London published a likeness of him with a latter-press notice of his career as an artist. Several young Parsee ladies carried off prizes at the Bombay Arts Exhibition. The Parsees are also advancing in physical education. They were the winners in the return cricket match at Poona, between them and the Presidency. Several Parsee high schools made a creditable appearance in the cricket matches of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association. Hundred of Parsee boys receive instruction in the useful art of swimming in Mr. Kerawall'a Swimming Bath, at Girgaum, and the Gorwalla Brothers' Swimming Bath, at Lower Colaba.

During the year 1260 deaths and 1369 births were registered among the Parsees. There were 693 marriages, and only 14 re-marriages of Parsee widows.

AN AHMEDABAD GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me, through your valued columns, to endorse the views set forth by your correspondent, "R," whose letter appeared in your issue of Tuesday last. I need hardly impress upon his mind that his letter has been the source of great gratification to the public at large, inasmuch as it exposes quite an intolerable grievance to the notice of the proper authorities. As your correspondent rightly observes, it has been the regular practice of the Municipality to discontinue the watering of the roads during the monsoon. In whatever light the City Fathers may view this altogether faulty, nay, even obnoxious system, it is certain that the public is greatly dissatisfied. The reason is not far to seek. Just imagine, Sir, when there is a complete break, as has been the case here, for nearly three weeks, the worry and annoyance of a pedestrian when he has to wend his way from one street to another. He cannot pass through them without immersing his feet in an inch of dust, and without being half choked. It is a matter of no consequence if the Municipality leave the lanes and by-lanes unwatered, but to leave the main roads of the city, and especially the one lead- to the railway station, in such a dusty condition, is nothing short of inattention on the part of that influential body, to the public comfort and convenience. The grievance is such as calls for speedy rectification. I hope the responsible authorities will see their way at least to mitigate the evil complained of, and thus earn the everlasting gratitude of hundreds of worried and half-choked.

Ahmedabad. PEDESTRIANS.

THE BANDORA SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Vinayak Dadaji, whose letter appears in your issue of the 11th instant, is no doubt under the impression that the members of the Bandora Municipality were unanimous in their opinion to let things alone, when the question of removing the "abattoir" from the gate of this town came to be discussed. Let me assure him that such was not the case. All that could be said against the nuisance,—whether from the point of sentiment, religious prejudice, sanitation, or æsthetics,—was urged at the meeting; but it was a very small minority which held that view—the conservative element that clung to the "abattoir" was strong. The majority apparently feared that any loss of revenue through the removal of the slaughter-houses, would have to be recouped by the enhancement of house-rates; as to nuisance they held there was none. I am glad, however, to mention that opinion is veering round, and members who were strong about the innocuousness of the thing are now beginning to smell nuisance in it, and there is every hope that if the Bandora Municipality is again consulted in the matter, the verdict will be for the immediate removal of the "abattoir."—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Sept. 12. A. R. TALCHERKAR.

A RAILWAY NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Christian" has rendered a service to the travelling public by bringing to notice the shocking behaviour of several natives who travel from Bandora and thereabouts on Sunday nights. This nuisance seems to be gaining ground and ought to be put a stop to forthwith. I was travelling some time ago in a second-class compartment in company with a number of Parsees, who were respectably dressed, but who to my astonishment and dismay, had quite a vocabulary of filthy words and phrases which they could draw upon as occasion required. They were shouting and screaming, levelling most wanton jokes at each other, which made me feel thoroughly disgusted, and wish I was ignorant of their vernacular. Some of them, I would not be surprised to learn were graduates of our local University, and Professor Velinkar, who knows the natives of the country, and their sense of fun and humour, had good reason, I opine, to suggest that a course of moral training should be included in the University curriculum.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 12. MODESTY.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I suppose that a last word has not yet been said in connection with the fixture of our Presidency cricket match in Bombay. What has been said against the fixture being made for the very midst of the monsoons when the downpourings must more be expected than not, is admitted as true. I may be allowed to suggest that the Presidency match should be played in the first instance at Poona about the end of September (which is the Poona season), and that the return match may be played at Bombay some time is December, which is the Bombay season. The only serions objection against a December fixture for Bombay is that the cricket maidan is then by no means green but by all means dusty, nor one-tenth as inviting either for the players or the spectators as in September, most or the whole of the turf having been destroyed by polo playing. I would therefore suggest that the match may be played at Poona about the beginning of September, and the return match at Bombay by the end of that month, so that the fag end of the monsoons may not be expected to give any disappointment to Bombay by any downpouring; nor will there be experienced any inconvenience or disappointment on the Poona side.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 13. SHAPURJEE SORABJEE.

INDIAN PROFESSORS IN INDIAN COLLEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a pity Mr. Narrain Rai Varma should waste his cleverness in writing on subjects about which he is not well informed. He evidently and professedly has no experience either of English professors, whom he extols or of Indian professors whom he runs down. That there are among us Indian professors, who perform their collegiate duties with great credit to themselves, and their country is quite well-known within the University, though the outside world may not be so well aware of it. For the benefit of this latter I should like to refer to my own personal experience of an Indian professor, under whom I learnt at college, and whom I am proud to call my preceptor and the inspirer of my best efforts. Mr. Varma may not have known other Indian professors; but how could he be ignorant of the merits of this professor, who is a brother-in-pen and a fellow-writer of distinguished standing in the same line as himself? Has he never heard of Mr. Karkaria? If so, I can only say in Milton's words: not to know him argues himself unknown. Let him ask any student of the last few years, and he will learn that there is at least one man among us who can grace any chair at any college.

When I was in the Previous class I had heard from senior students of the splendid lectures, which Mr. Karkaria delivered to them on history and literature, of the wide reading they showed, and the exquisite English in which he imparted his immense knowledge. My English professor of literature, the late lamented Father Hamilton, told me several times when I asked him information on several literary matters, "you will learn all this when you come to attend Karkaria's lectures next year." At length to my great delight I came to be in his class next year, and I shall never forget in my life the impression he made on me during that year. He lectured to us on Burke's speeches. But it was not only the text of Burke that he expounded so lucidly. He took us into the whole history of the stirring times of George III., showed us the working of the constitution and its history, and then gave us an admirable account of the great author, his works, style, and character. In short, he enabled us to read and appreciate not only our text-book, but any other book of that period. I have since taking my degree read other such works under this stimulus of my professor; and but for his lectures I would not have understood them by myself. His knowledge was simply wonderful. He never brought any notes, never any other book, but the text, and even this text copy of his had no written notes of his own, for many a time coming straight from Matheran to class, he used to take a copy from a student, and to go on lecturing as if he had already in a note-book. The wealth of illustration, historical allusions, parallel passages from the whole range literature was overwhelming; and his hour was the most delightful we passed during the whole day. Sometimes we had two hours at a stretch, but nobody found them tedious,—quite the reverse. I have my notes of these lectures with me still, and shall treasure them up as the memento-of a remarkable man, and of happy hours of instruction passed at college. When I used to ask Father Hamilton, who lectured on another book to us for extra information, he always referred me to him, saying "go to Karkaria, he will tell you all you want, he is a wonderful reader;" another time he would say enthusiastically of him of whom he was always proud, "Oh! Karkaria has read everything; I wonder how he can remember all that," and again "his English style as well as his intonation and pronunciation are remarkable and perfect; he speaks English like an Englishman." All this, sir, is borne out by others also, and most especially by his own books. I know modest as he is, he himself will not like this to be said of him. But it is due to him, due to the class of young men he represents, to say this publicly when Mr. Varma has thought fit to run them down; and you, sir, will in common fairness allow me to say this in your valuale paper. Mr. Padshah is another great scholar among us, who has graced a chair in a college. But I have no personal experience of him, though I have heard of his great name and wonderful capacity as students of other colleges than St. Xavier's have heard of Mr. Karkaria's name, and are full of his praises as a learned, and genial lecturer and an ornament to his college and University as well as to our entire advanced class.—Yours, &c.,

A GRADUATE.

THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is greatly to be regretted that the Gilchrist trustees have abolished the Gilchrist Scholarships. It's a great blow to the interests of poor Indian students who are thus deprived of one of the scanty means which they had at their disposal for having the benefits of higher education in England. However, this line of policy on the part of the trustees is not to be wondered at. On the contrary we should have been surprised if the trustees would have kept on long. For the object of the scholarships was not higher education as an end in itself, but as a means to the development of a spirit for original research in the natives. The trustees judged by the results which were far from satisfactory from the point of view of the aim of the Gilchrist Fund. Still it can be said that the scheme—and especially the new one of 1891, to send the best of our graduates to England—had not had its fair trial. What the trustees are now going to do with the fund is not as yet known, but it is to be hoped that, before they come to any resolution about the disposal of this fund, the Bombay University Syndicate would convene a meeting of the Senate at an early date, and make a respectful appeal to the trustees to reconsider the matter. The Calcutta University Senate has already done this, and it is a wonder that our University,—claiming to be the foremost of Indian Universities in spite of the invitation made by the former to support her in her appeal to the Gilchrist trustees, has not yet taken any step in this matter.—Yours, &c.,

RATANJI SORABJI.

ALLEGED SWINDLING OF A COFFEE PLANTER.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Haji Russool Khan, a coffee planter, at Terrikery, in the Cadur District, in the Province of Mysore, has charged Syed Ahmed and Kalinderkhan, with theft, criminal breach of trust, and criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 5,400, in currency notes, of the Madras Circle. Messrs Jardine and Mir Aun Ali, barristers-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant, on being recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, said, that it was not true, as stated in his information filed at Bangalore, that on the day he received the notes, the first accused brought a tin-box, and put the notes in it. The pair of tongs now in court, were found in the carpet bag, belonging to the first accused. He could not account for the wheat and bran found in the box, nor did he put them there. Witness did not know how the stone and the three bottles came into the box. He did not approve of the room at Mahim. It was not true as Raj Mahomed said that he (witness) approved of the room. His object in going to Mahim was to see a "fakeer," and to offer prayers to him. He casually went into the room, sat there, and after smoking for a quarter-of-an hour, left. There was no necessity for the witness to have approved of the room, as he did not intend renting it, and he did not know why a sum of Rs. 5 was paid as rent for the room. On going into the room, at Mahim, he did not see any fakeer there, nor did he ask any one to make silver into gold for him. The stone, bottles of liquid, and tongs were not intended to be used to convert silver into gold. He went to a goldsmith in Bombay, and took him a piece of molten silver, and asked his to make it into rings. The piece of silver had not been made out of copper for him by the fakeer at Mahim, but had been lying in his purse for the last four months, and had been brought by him from his native country. Witness got the silver made into rings, because the first accused said that the goldsmith was a good man, and would make very good rings. There were many goldsmiths in Terrikery, but he did not ask them to make rings for him. On the day after giving the silver, he gave the goldsmith a piece of gold to be made into a ring. That piece of gold he had brought from his native country. It had not been made from silver by the fakeer. At the time of giving the piece of gold to the goldsmith, he did not ask him to test the gold, and see if it was a genuine one. A few days ago, witness went to the goldsmith in company of Inspector Roshanally, of the Criminal Investigation Department, to see if the goldsmith remembered about the silver and gold. He did not take Inspector Roshanally to the goldsmith to intimidate him from giving evidence for the defence.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said that he went to Meeraj in search of the accused as the accused had told him that they were going there. He was now about sixty or sixty-two years of age.

At this stage the case was further adjourned.

In connection with the proposed railway to the Jungfrau, it is proposed to establish a series of meteorological stations at different altitudes, where the weather will be observed. That on the summit will cost about £4,000.

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INDIVIDUALISM AND LIBERTY IN MATTERS OF SOCIAL PROGRESS.

YESTERDAY evening, at the Wilson College, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar delivered a lecture on "Individualism and Liberty in Matters of Social Progress," being the fifth and last of the series arranged for by the Wilson College Literary Society. The Hon. Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, presided.

Mr. Chandavarkar said that, to be able to find the place and function of the individual as a factor in the progress of the Society of which be formed a member, it was first necessary to determine the nature of the relation in which the individual stood to this society. An individual as an individual apart from society was a mere abstraction. We were all familiar with the oft-quoted observation of Aristotle, that a man without a society was "either a god or a beast." We had learnt to discard the theory of some of the old philosophers, who taught that man has by nature been free and isolated, and that men came together and grouped themselves in societies because each individual found such combination or association to be for his own interest and safety. What was called "the brilliant paradox of the French Revolution"—viz., that the individual was very good and that society was very bad—was now an exploded doctrine. The atomic theory of human society, which regarded society as merely "an aggregate of individuals 'mechanically' cohering like atoms or molecules in inorganic matter" had now given place to what was known as the organic theory of human society, according to which human society was a system of which each individual was a part, cohering to the whole, not by any mere external and mechanical, but by an internal and organic process. That is, the individual became what he was by virtue of his relation to the society of which he formed a part, his life "taking its form at every point from the relation in which he stood to the social environment. In order, therefore, to understand the individual, it was necessary to understand the society which had gone to make him what he was. If we asked ourselves the question what was an individual, we should find it impossible to form an accurate conception of him as an individual unless we first knew his parentage, race, country, religion, the traditions and customs amidst which he was born and bred—in fact, everything that went to make up his individuality.

THE INFLUENCE OF HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT.

As a writer on social philosophy put it, "each nation and tribe produces in its children, its own type of character which has grown up in it through the influence of the physical surroundings and past history of the people. Each individual is not a new phenomenon in the world, but only one particular specimen of a race. . . There is nothing deeper in our nature than our inherited traits; there is nothing more our own than our national disposition and sentiments; there is nothing by which we are more possessed than the spirit of our time." Mr. Muirhead in his "Element of Ethics" explained the same idea even more clearly by saying:—"The child who comes into the world inherits everything he has from a previous state of society; he owes everything he possesses to a combination of forces and circumstances (national, local and family influences) over which he has had no control." It was on this account that Mr. Spencer defined in his "First Principles" each individual member of a society as "a descendant of the past." Another writer had defined him as the epitome of his society, and a third writer had described the social fabric of which the individual found himself a part as "the fabric of his own life writ large." Even in the case of great men, who had led their societies to higher and richer forms of life, it was true that they, too, like the more ordinary members of their time, were products of the past and "impenetrated by the genius of their surroundings." Those of us who were familiar with Emersons works knew how, in many places, he taught that there was one mind common to all men. In one place, for instance, he said "Moses, Conficius, Montaigne, and Leibnitz are not so much individuals as parts of man and parts of me, and my intelligence proves them my own." It seemed difficult for superficial thought to grasp the meaning of such an observation, for great thinkers and great reformers, who either discovered new thoughts or accomplished great reforms and enabled society to advance, were popularly understood to be men of exceptional genius, who owed very little to the society and the time that produced them, and dropped as it were from the Heavens as special creations of Providence, without any connection with the past or any relation to the present. But this popular superstition about "great men" was only a superstition. They too were what they became by virtue of their relation to the past and the present of their society.

SIMILARITY OF THOUGHTS OF GREAT MINDS.

The ideas of genius were no doubt originals, but they were original so far as the genius discovered them before others; they lay hidden and obscure in other minds; the genius them brought out. An anecdote related by the American poet Walt Whitman might serve to illustrate this. He once gave his copy of Plato's Dialogues to a farmer to read. When the farmer, after reading the book, returned it to Whitman, the latter asked him how he liked the Dialogues. The farmer said:—"Well, I like them extremely well, for I see that that fellow Plato has got some of my own ideas." The farmer was right—the distinctive merit of grains was that it was the exponent or discoverer of what lay obscure or hidden in every other mind. So also great reformers of every age. They too were great not in spite of, but in virtue of the part of the society which produced them. But this relatoin of the individual to his society—a relation which showed that the individual was a product of the past, and became what he was by virtue of his relation to his society—represented only half and not the whole truth about the matter. There were people among us who, learning from the philosophers of the present day that human society was an organic structure and that, each individual member was the product of the past, jumped to the conclusion that the individual as a mere unit of society, becoming what he was by virtue of what those philosophers called his "intrinsic" relation to it, had no independence or individuality, and that all social progress was, more or less, independent of individual effort. But the same philosophers who taught us in these days that the human society was an organism and that its growth was determined by the laws of organic growth, were also careful to teach us that when they meant that each individual was a product of the past, they did not intend to exhaust all that could be said about the relation of the individual to his society. If Mr. Spencer described the individual as a "descendant of the past," he has also described him as "a parent of the future," and this latter it was even more important to bear in mind. It had become almost a commonplace to say that human society as an organism grew and could only grow from within, but those who pointed this out as the law of social growth understood it in a sense different from that which many among us seemed to attach to it. That law meant that though it was true that the individual was in the first instance formed by the habits and customs of his people, it was also true that the habits and customs of the people grew out of the character and conduct of the individual himself. There was no contradiction between the two propositions. As pointed out by Mr. Mackenzie in his "Social Philosophy," that there is no contradiction between the independence which is now claimed for the individual and the fact of his social determination, becomes evident when we consider the nature of that determination and of that independence. That the individual is determined by his society means merely that his life is an expression of the general spirit of the social atmosphere in which he lives. And that the individual is independent means merely that the spirit which finds expression in him is a living force that may develop by degrees into something different. Now, these truths are far from being contradictory of each other, that they are rather to be regarded as but different sides of one truth. The very fact that the life of a society has become embodied in an individual implies that he is not simply "determined" by his society. If he were simply determined by it, it must be something which is not he.

INDEPENDENCE FROM ENVIRONMENT.

When we, say, for instance, that in Goethe the spirit of his time was summed up, we say at the same time that Goethe was simply not determined by his time, but was an independent personality. He was free from the external influence and his time in so far as he had made its inner spirit his own; and he was thus able to mould it and advance it to something better. When it was said, therefore, that human society could only grow from within, what was meant was that it was through the development of individual lives society grows—that each individual was a "potential" reformer, having the capacity to contribute to its growth by means of his own "individuality." If this was true, it enabled us to expose the failacy of the theory, so much in fashion now, that in matters of social reform it was idle for indiuiduals to oppose themselves to existing customs, and that before the individual could move, society must move in matters of social reform. Such a theory practically reversed the law of social growth, according to which social progress was evolved through individual progress. People who were wont to tell that the individual must keep his convictions in a corner, sacrifice his individualism to an outward conformity to current ways, beliefs, and customs forget that society never moved till the individual moved, and imparted to it the force of his own motion. Individuals who felt the need of progress and reform, who felt that existing customs required to be changed, must remember that unless those who felt so worked also in accordance with that feeling there could be no social progress. An individual who sacrificed his individuality at the altar of convention and authority and went the way of his society, instead of trying to impress his personality upon it, was guilty of depriving that society of so much capital could have gone to foster its growth. Nor would the plea that time was not ripe for social reforms be consistent with the law of social growth. When it was said that the time was not ripe for any reform, we might ask—Who made the time ripe? Bacon had indeed said that time was the greatest innovator, but it should be noted that Bacon had not said that Time was greatest reformer, for innovation was not necessarily the same thing as reform. And Bacon had himself pointed out "If time of course alters things to the worse and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end?" Human agency must direct time. If individuals who perceived the need of reform did not stand up for it, but sat with their hands folded, their tongues tied, and their lives sacrificed at the altar of existing customs, conforming to them outwardly, while discontented with them in their heart of hearts, time would never be ripe for any reform in any society. Social progress, therefore, was impossible without the spirit of individualism. In other words, unless individuals who felt the need of progress became themselves the pioneers of it, there could be no social growth. Individualism, as Mill said, was "the chief ingradient of individual and social progress;" and, as he said in another place, "it is only the cultivation of individuality which produces, or can produce, well-developed human beings."

THE MARKS OF INDIVIDUALISM.

What, then, were the marks of this individualism which was an essential factor in the element of social progress? The recognation, in the first place, by the each individual of the "duty" of private judgment—the duty, as a well-known writer calls it, of getting below mere tradition and authority and trying to see truth with his own eyes? The man with the spirit of true individualism in him will examine merits of existing customs instead of blindly following them. In so doing he would be entitled to say that he was only following the example of his own ancestors, for just as in introducing the customs which those ancestors thought were suited to their time they exercised their private judgment, he too was finding out what was best suited to his own time. Nor would the spirit of true individualism end in mere talk, but would also be ready to act, well knowing that the social reform of societies can only come through "example" and not mere precept. The man with true Individualism would remember what the late Professor Lely said: "Men become pure by personal, not by logical influence." He would act in the spirit of that beautiful observation of the late M. Renan, who said:—"In morals, as in art, precept is nothing practice is everything. The idea which is hidden in a picture of Raphael is of little moment: it is the picture itself which is prized. So too, in morals, truth is but little prize when it is a mere sentiment and only attains its value when realised in the world as fact. The palm is his who is mighty both in words and works." The man with this spirit of individualism would never allow pessimism to cool his ardour, for he would know that social progress like progress of all kinds was not the work of a day, but individuals must work before society could be got to accept their standard. He would always bear in mind that that the law of social progress cannot be tampered with, and that law is stern when it says: No social development unless it is initiated by individual development. He will also remember that men who can conform to existing customs leave everything to time, and resign their individuality to society are neither the friends nor saviours of their society, but are what Bacon calls them "mere dead images and engines, moved only by the wheels of custom." Such a man with the spirit of true individualism in him may fail, but he fails only to succeed; for, in the words of one of the best of American poets:—

> "Have you heard it was good to gain the day?
> I also say it is good to fall."

THE PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

DESPATCHES are published relating to the question of raising from eight to ten crores the limit up to which the paper currency reserve is invested in Government securities. They have an important bearing as showing that the currency policy of 1893 is to be adhered to. The Government of India in a despatch to the Secretary of State, dated June 2nd, 1896, give tabular statements showing how the circulation of notes has increased of late years.

The despatch proceeds: "It will be seen that on 1889-90 the net circulation amounted to only about 13 or 13½ crores, while during the three years ending 1895-96 the minimum net circulation has been well above 18 crores. The net circulation has now attained to a level more than 50 per cent higher than in the year 1889-90, and we are of opinion that it will be quite safe to raise the limit of investment to ten crores. Statistics of circulation might indeed justify an even greater increase in the investment, but we do not desire to go to the full limit of safety. An investment of the reserve to the extent of ten crores would represent less than 50 per cent of the present average circulation, and the proposed increase would, therefore appear to leave a fully sufficient margin to secure the immediate convertibility of the note, even during a commercial crisis. We consulted the Presidency banks and the Chambers of Commerce in this country on the subject, and the replies show that none of these bodies calls in questions the proposal to make this increase in investment on the ground that it would diminish the security for the convertibility of the currency note. The mercantile and banking opinion is practically unanimous that in increasing the investment by two crores there is no risk whatever so far as the convertibility of the note is concerned. Since the proposal was circulated for the opinion of the banks and Chambers of Commerce additional evidence of the security with which the proposed increase could be made has been forthcoming. Since August last, the latest months for which figures were given in the letters of the 7th November 1895, the total gross circulation has gone down from 31½ crores to 26 crores, but notwithstanding this reduction in the gross circulation, the net circulation which is the balance which remains in the hands of the public and which can be depended upon to a large extent to remain in their hands, has increased by a small amount. When we consulted the banks and Chambers of Commerce we based our proposals entirely upon statistics of the net circulation; the evidence, therefore, afforded by this diminution of gross circulation, entirely unaccomoanied by any diminution in the net circulation, adds considerable strength to our argument. If any objection had been raised to the proposed increase of the investment on the ground of its affecting the public assurance of the convertibility of the currency note, we would be inclined to drop the proposal whether we agreed with the argument or not. We would hold that the question being one of the public credit of a Government department should be judged by the opinions of the banking and commercial public, but the only objection that has been raised to the proposal is that we might, by throwing upon the market two crores of rupees to some extent, endanger our currency policy, that is, the policy which was initiated by the closure of the mints in 1893. It is argued that the result of the measure we propose being to add two crores to the circulation of silver coin, it must necessarily be inconsistent with the policy of raising the value of the rupee by restricting the quantity of rupee in circulation. This was one of the declared objects of the currency policy of 1893 to which we firmly adhere, and we would not be prepared for the sake of a more or less inconsiderable present economy to take any measure which would have a substantial effect in materially retarding the attainment of the end sought by the measure of 1893. But we do not consider that the effect of the measure we now propose upon the exchange value of the rupee would be so considerable as to interfere effectively with the operation of the policy of 1893, or to warrant our foregoing a saving of six or seven lakhs which will accrue from the increase of the investment. Moreover we have some doubt whether in discussing the question of the investment of our currency reserve we are at liberty to look at considerations of the kind discussed unless the harmful effects of the measure are so clear as to be beyond the possibility of doubt. We believe that strong objection would be taken to our manipulating the currency reserve with the intention of producing any effect upon the exchange value of the rupee, but for the same reason we are inclined to doubt whether, when a measure affecting the currency reserve is proposed, to allow ourselves to be influenced by the possible effect which a measure desirable from a currency reserve point of view may have upon the exchange value of the rupee. We therefore ask your lordship's permission to introduce a Bill to give effect to the proposals during the next Calcutta legislative session if on consideration and in view of public opinion to do so. We would postpone all action until that season in order that the measure may be fully discussed by the representatives of commercial interests. The manner in which we should effect the increase would, with your lordship's approval, be to allot to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency two crores worth of new debt at the average rate of subscription to an early, probably the first, public loan of sufficient magnitude issued after the passing of the Act raising the limit."

The Secretary of State, replying on August 6th, said:—I consider the increase in the average circulation of the currency is sufficient to justify the proposed step, and I therefore assent to the course proposed by your Excellency. I am of opinion that in such a measure the best course is to deal with the paper currency on its own merits, and not to allow the question of the reserve to be dependent on the possible effect which the addition of two crores of rupees to the supply in the market may have on the exchange value of the coin.

DESTRUCTION BY WILD ANIMALS IN INDIA.

STATISTICS are published showing the number of human beings killed by snakes and wild animals. The figures are respectively 22,086 and 3,104 for 1895, as against 21,556 and 2,893 in 1894. The increase in the mortality from wild animals is chiefly due to a large rise in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, where wolves proved exceptionally destructive: 246 deaths, mostly of young children, being ascribed to them compared with 106 in 1894. The Local Government recently sanctioned a grant of higher scales of rewards, and if these are not effective in lessening their numbers wolf-hunts should be organised. It is observed that the Government of Madrrs also, in consequence of the increasing destructiveness, (chiefly among cattle) of wolves, intend to consider the desirability of reviving rewards for killing these animals, which were discontinuedin1890. In the North-Western Provinces the number of persons killed by "other animals" rose from 127 to 209: 153 of which are attributedtojackals. The total numberof deathsfrom tigers shows an increase throughout India, viz., from 864, to 909: 27 of these occurred in the Kumaun division of the North-West Provinces, due to a man-eating tiger since destroyed. In the Central Provinces there was an increase of 40 deaths caused by tigers. The figures for the other provinces show little variation, except those for Burma, where the total number of persons killed by wild animals fell from 156 to 110 and the number of deaths caused by tigers from 108 to 69. The provinces in which the loss of life from all causes was the highest in proportion to the population, were Assam, the Central Provinces, the lower Provinces of Bengal, and Burma: the mortality in these provinces being one in 32,600, one in 37,059, one in 67,119, and one in 69,141, respectively. Taking the whole of British India together, one person was killed among every 71,051, against one in every 76,346 in 1894. Altogether 22,086 deaths of human beings from snake-bite were reported in 1895 as compared with 21,556 deaths in 1894. As in previous years the largest number of deaths occurred in Bengal and the North-West Provinces and Oudh. It is observed that there has been a continuous increase in the number of deaths from snake-bite in the North-West Provinces as follows:—1892, 4,566; 1893, 4,847; 1894, 5,689; 1895, 6,269, and that no explanation of this increase has been furnished. The Government of India invite the attention of the Local Government to the subject, and desire that it may be more fully noticed in future reports. The loss of life caused by snake-bite was highest in proportion to the population in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, Bengal and the Central Provinces: being one person per 7,449, 7,792 and 8,432 in these Provinces respectively.

THE TALAKHAR OUTRAGE.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHANNER, V. C., has returned from his recent shooting excursion in Tibet and resumed command of the Rohilkund District. On his way back from the Mansarowah lake it seems that the General was visited by the Jongpen of Talakhar who has become anxious to explain away the recent outrage on Lieutenant Gaussen, which he stated was all the doing of the Lamas. This will not easily go down, as the Jongpen is the official head of the district, the representative of authority at Lhassa, and is all powerful at Talakhar. The assault upon Mr. Gaussen appears on inquiry to have been even more aggravated than the first account made it. He was not only mobbed and knocked down, but his rifle and one that his orderly had were taken away and only restored after his return to British territory. It is satisfactory to hear that the local Government is sending up an official to inquire into the matter. As far as Mr. Gaussen is concerned personally, it is unfortunate that he seems to have put himself in the wrong, as regards any Government recognition of his case, by neglecting to apply for leave to cross the frontier. But it is still highly undersirable that the Tibetans should be left within the notion that they can assault British officers with impunity within a few miles of our border. Nor is this the only complaint that is forthcoming against the Jongpen. Talakhar, which is only a dozen miles or so from the nearest point on the British frontier, is not in itself a place of any importance. It consists of a series of monasteries built on a high cliff over the Karsali stream, and here the Lamas and their following and the Jongpen live, while below is the encampment of the so called Bhotiyas, who are mortly inhabitants of Bhyans, a remote corner of the Kumaon Division, south of the Hindu Koh. On the left bank of the Karsali and close under Talakhar lies a small village called Margraon inhabited by Tartars. The whole neighbourhood presents the prevailing characteristics of Tibet scenery, namely utter sterility, except where a few patches of barley or peas are grown in the vicinity of the villages. The Jongpen has to do duty at this frontier post for three years: and the present incumbent has distinguished himself for aggressiveness. He has not only harassed the Bhotiya traders by all the means in his power when in his territory, but it seems that he has stretched out his right hand to reach them when back at their homes on the British side of the border. It is said on good authority that this miserable frontier official has actually succeeded in making the inhabitants of Bhyans, British subjects and paying revenue to the British Government, pay revenue to him as the representative of the majesty of Tibet. He explains his claim, we believe, by asserting that Bhyans once belonged to Tibet. It is extraordinary that such a pretension could be successfully asserted, but Bhyans is situated in such a remote corner of Kumoan that it is seldom visited by a British official, and the inhabitants are not up in the law of nations. Now that the question is to be opened it will no doubt be made plain to the Jongpen that these exactions must stop. Otherwise a company of Gurkhas should find no difficulty next spring in marching from Almora to Talakhar.—"Pioneer."

BICYCLE TYRES IN INDIA.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the "Asian" writes to that journal:—"A representative of the Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ld., London, &c., makers of the world-famed Dunlop tyres for cycles and carriages, who is on a business visit to Calcutta, writes us as follows:—

'I have observed that a very large number of cyclists of Calcutta use their Dunlop tyres in a semi-inflated state. This is a mistake for several reasons: The tyre loses much of its life and ease of propulsion, is liable to become worn, the rims to be damaged by inequalities of the road, &c., and much of the comfort and benefit of that luxury of modern civilization, the Dunlop tyre, is missed by those who, probably in ignorance, use their tyres in an only partially inflated condition.

Nor is this all. I find it is the reprehensible practice of the servants here, as in other parts of India, who clean the bicycles, to swamp them with water. At any time it is a great mistake to deluge a bicycle with water, for, however well made, some of the liquid is bound to find its way into the bearings to their injury and ultimate destruction; and when a bicycle so treated, has in addition an insufficient air pressure in the tyres, the water can lodge in the rims, rust them, and in course of time this rust will eat into the tyre itself, and probably cause trouble. Rarely is a bicycle so dirty that it requires water to clean it, and when it does a sponge should be used, and it should be sqeezed almost dry before being applied to the bicyele. If cyclists will only instruct their servants in this simple matter they will save themselves much vexation, expense and disappointment. Calcutta appears to have more cyclists than any other place in India, as far as my observations go. In my morning rides here I have been impressed with both the number and the class of riders about, and particularly with the number of lady riders, who cycle with a grace that I have seen rarely equalled, and never excelled, in any of the leading cities of the world I have visited.

I should like to take this opportunity of mentioning the fact, that my company, the Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ld., have designed a special tyre for India, known as the 'Tropical' Dunlop tyre, which quite overcomes some climatic difficulties that have occasionally arisen in India, (and India only) in connection with pnuematic tyres.'"

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE ST. LEGER.

THE St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs. each, for then three-year-olds; colts 9st., fillies 8st 11lbs; the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovs, and the third 100 sovs out of the stakes; Old St. Leger Course (about one mile six furlongs and 132 yards).—232 subs. Closed September 18th, 1894.

H R H Prince of Wales' b c Persimmon, by St Simon—Perdita II, Watts	1
Duke of Westminister's br c Labrador, by Sheen—Ornament, M Cannon	2
Duke of Westminster's ch c Rampion, by Amphion—Rydal Morton	3
Mr R H Combe's b c Dynamo, by Peter—Electric Light, Rickaby	0
Mr E Courage's ch c Funny Boat, by Fernandez—Canoe, T Loates	0
Mr J Lowther's br c Love Lane, by Swillington—Sub Rosa, Woodburn	0
Lord Radnor's ch c Chevele d'Or by Bend Or—Chevil Grove, Bushell	0

(Winner trained by Marsh.)

Betting: 11 to 2 on Persimmon, 6 to 1 against Labrador, 66 to 1 Love Lane, 200 to 1 the others.

Funny Boat, getting off well, showed quickly to the front, followed by Rampion and Labrador, the rest in close attendance. At the rifle butts Labrador began to creep up, and shortly afterwards joined Funny Boat, and then took the lead: but on entering the straight he was challenged by Persimmon, who passed him and won a grand race amidst tumultuous cheering by a length and-a-half. Rampion was a bad third. Time, 3min. 20secs.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

The champagne stakes of 30sovs. each, 20ft., and 5 only to the fund if declared by the first Tuesday in June 1896, with 500 sovs. added, for two-year-olds; colts 9st., fillies 8st. 11lbs.; the owner of the second horse to receive 100sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake: Red House in—93 subs. Closed October 29th, 1895.

Lord Rosebery's b c Velasquez, by Donovan—Vista, Watts	1
Mr P Lorrillard's and Lord William Beresford's ch c Berzak, by sensation—Belphœbe, Finlay	2

(Winner trained by W. Walters, Jr.)

Betting: 100 to 9 on Velasquez.

Won in a canter by two lengths.

THE GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

The great Yorkshire handicap plate of 1,300 sovs.; second to receive 200 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. out of the plate; winners of a handicap after the publication of the weights August 27) 4lbs., of one value 300 sovs. 7lbs, of one value 500 sovs. 10lbs, or of any race value 900 sovs. 14lbs. extra; entrance 5 sovs, the only forfeit if declared by Tuesday, September 1, 15 sovs, if left in after that time, or 25 sovs. for starters. Old St. Leger Course.

Lord Durham's b f Drip, by Barcaldine—Drizzle, 3 yrs Robinson	1
Mr W M G Singer's ch c Telescope, by Tyrand—Astrology 4 yrs, Allsopp	2
Mr A F Calvert's ch f Chit Chat, 3 yrs, T Loates	3

(Winner trained by P Peck.)

Won by four lengths; seven lengths between second and third.—"Asian."

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

IF we are to believe the accounts from Norway, the expedition of Nansen is there regarded as successful, and short of actually reaching the Pole (which, after all, was only a detail!) he has done what his theory of the Polar currents led him to do. Apparently the newspapers have fallen in with this view, which, of course, is, to a large extent, true, but is it quite the whole truth? Has Nansen not discovered by actual trial that, although his plan was theoretically sound, inasmuch as there is a current, it was practically very hazardous, owing to the stoppage of the vessel in the ice for long periods, not to speak of backsliding through contrary winds. If he could have depended on the current always moving the ice forward, his theory would have served in practice it may be, and carried the Fram across the Polar sea; but, instead of that, she stuck fast for months at a time, eighteen on one occasion, and in the end had to be forced out of the ice and the voyage given up. If the Nansen theory is as correct in practice as in theory, let us hope the explorer is going to repeat it with the experience he has gained, and, by starting farther east and taking more dogs, accomplish what he failed to do in his first attempt?

One report says that he will try to reach the Pole by means of dog-sledges and kayaks from Spitzbergen, another that he will attempt to explore the Antarctic continent. Whatever he does, the eyes of the world will be upon him as the most famous of active explorers, we will not say living explorers, because we do not forget Mr. Stanley. It appears to us, however, that Mr. Jackson has now an excellent opportunity of breaking the record made by Nansen, in profiting by Nansen's example and starting next summer for the Pole over the ice as Nansen did. The eyes of Englishmen, at least, are now on him.

As Nansen made a mistake in not taking more dogs with him, and perhaps in not starting farther east, so Andree was wrong in going so late to Spitzbergen and spending so much time in preparing his balloon. The only wind which would have served to waft him towards the Pole blew over before he was ready. However, perhaps he will try again. Perhaps, too, the idea put forth by a writer in "Cassell's Magazine" of sending small pilot balloons with automatic cameras and meteorological instruments over the Polar basin will now be given a trial. By the way it is curious to observe that just as Nansen's ship was reported by Eskimo off the coast of Greenland, so Andree's balloon was seen by Indians in North-West America. When news is expected, news is very apt to come.

A commercial explorer in the interior of Surinam or Dutch Guiana has discovered two villages of pigmies about 4ft. 8in. in height, with bright yellow skins. They seem to have come from the head waters of the Orinoco, and probably belong to the race of which Humboldt heard rumours, without, however, believing them.

Professor D. Starr Jordan read an interesting paper on the study of nature and moral culture at the recent meeting of the National Educational Association, Buffalo, U.S. He pleaded for the study of nature as a means of moral culture. A strong character, he said, is built up by doing, not by imitation, feeling, or suggestion; and as the study of nature is essentially action, it is effective as a moral agent. History records the actions of men, but it does not bring the student into action as does the practical study of science. "The rocks and shells, the frogs and lilies, always tell the truth. Association with these, under right direction, will build up a habit of truthfulness, which the lying story of the cherry tree is powerless to effect."

On the ground that wisdom is knowing "what is best to do next, and virtue is doing it," he regards sound methods as more important in life than sound information, and self-direction as more important than innocence. A fool may be innocent, but only the wise and sane man can be virtuous. The first training of a child is the study of nature, but when sent to school it enters an atmosphere of conventionality, and is taught to do right not because right lies in the nature of things, but because he will be punished if he does wrong. He is taught to imitate and remember, instead of to see, handle, and create for himself. He learns by rote, and in course of time he loses his orientation, nonsense appears half truth, and truth half-nonsense. "Hence there is no nonsense so unscientific that men called educated will not accept as science. . . . We have among us many teachers who have never seen a truth in their lives." Thought and learning without action end in weariness of the soul and pessimism. The remedy for these faults of education is, he thinks, the study of nature.

M. D. Arsonval has succeeded in attenuating the virulence of poisonous microbes when frozen, and also the venom of the cobra snake, by exposing them to currents of electricity of high frequency—that is to say, rapidly changing in direction; and he ascribes the effect to chemical decomposition and recomposition.

Dr. W. T. Blandford, in the "Records" of the Indian N. W. Geological Survey, deals with the hypothetical Gondwana-land, the lost continent of which India, South Africa, South America, and Australia are the separated remnants. Each of these portions of the world contain specimens of the peculiar Gondwana flore of the carboniferous and Mesozoic (or coal and middle-life) periods of geology, associated with a peculiar boulder-bed of glacial origin. This flora is so different from the ordinary flora of these periods in the northern hemisphere that Gondwana must have been isolated from the northern continents of to-day by some barrier, probably an ocean, of which the Mediterranean and Caribbean Seas are remnants.

Dr. Weinek, Director of the Prague Observatory, has for some years been engaged in preparing a photographic chart of the moon, about twelve feet in diameter. The chart is in separate sheets, and represents the moon at different times, so that a comparative study of the surface can easily be made.

The "pimpled prairies" of South-West Louisiana are covered with numerous mounds, especially in the sulphur district of Calcasieu. The mounds are conical, and about 50 feet in diameter, and up to 10 feet high. They are always arranged in lines or groups, and are often overgrown with trees and pastures. Some regard them as the work of ants, others as caused by gas escaping from the soil.

Professor W. H. Holmes, of the Field Columbian Museum, has published a monograph on the "Prehistoric Textile Art of the Eastern United States, from which it appears that the cloths and fabrics of the mound-builders and cave-dwellers who are supposed to have been a pre-Indian race, are much the same in point of skill and taste as those of the later Indian.

A great deal has been written about the difficulties surrounding the production of diphtheria toxines of efficient strength in a reasonable space of time. Some investigators have stated that an abundant supply of air is essential in the culture flasks, and specially constructed vessels admitting a current of air have been devised: others, again, assert that meat which has almost commenced to putrify is far more effective than fresh meat. M. Nicole, however, now tells us, in a recent number of the "Annales de l' Institut Pasteur," that he can procure a powerful toxine in the simplest and briefest possible manner by employing the juice of beef only a few hours after it has been killed, with the addition of peptone and salt, the whole being brought to the boiling point, then filtered, rendered strongly alkaline, and heated for ten minutes at 120 deg. C. After being again filtered, it is distributed in any sort of vessel which may be to hand, and sterilised by being subjected for a quarter of an hour to a temperature of 115 deg. C. The diphtheria microbe is introduced, and the cultures are kept for five days at 37 deg. C., when a toxine of high toxic quality is ready for use.

When farmers take upon themselves the destruction of ground moles, they little realise that they are working against their own interest. The animals live entirely upon insects and can devour in twenty-four hours several times their own weight, leaving all vegetable matter alone. If the surface of the soil shows indication of their presence, it may be declared in advance thatthey have found on their passage through the substrata the requisite food for their maintenance, which in the case of beet cultivation generally means white worms. These would have subsequently come to the surface and partially destroyed a crop of beets. That rows of roots have suffered from ground moles is insignificant in comparison with acres of beets that would have been victims of insect ravages. It frequently happens that the tiller prides himself upon the success of his beet crop, while his neighbour [suggests the "Sugar Beet Journal"] has been less fortunate, when the real cause may have been that in the latter case the ground moles have been destroyed and in the former they were left to themselves.

Punctuality in woman has been attained under hypnotic suggestion, in a remarkable set of experiments recently reported to the Society for Psychical Research. A young person of nineteen, who had never shown any capacity for calculation, and who was in good health at the time, though her nerves had been unstrung for a year before, was hypnotised and directed to do certain simple things at specified times, writing down the time when she thought she did them. The interval suggested varied from a few hundred to over 20,000 minutes, and some times as many as six suggestions, starting at different hours, were working on her at once. The experiments read like the painful examples in the mental arithmetics. At four o'clock one day she was asked to do something in 10,060 minutes, beginning at ten the day before. In fifty-five experiments there were only two failures. On awakening, the subject had no recollection of the suggestions made to her.

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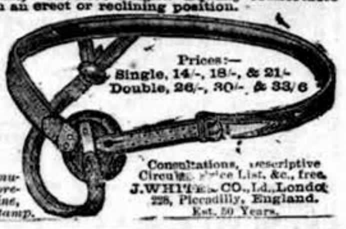

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" **has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME.** The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

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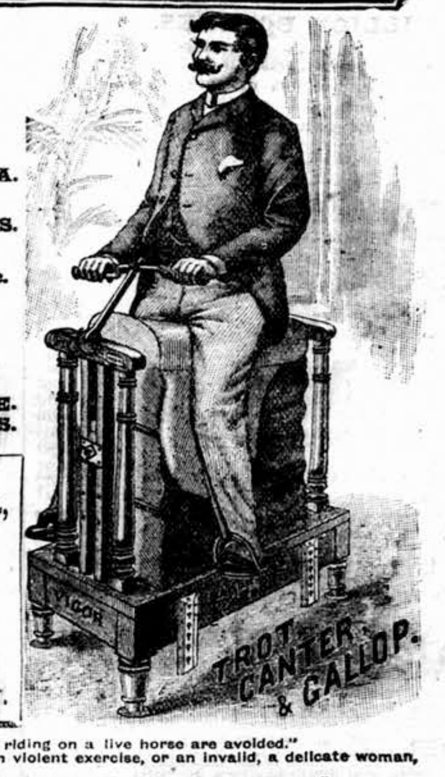

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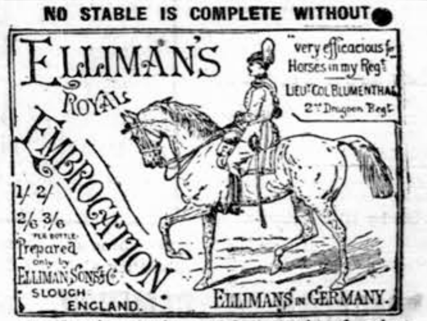

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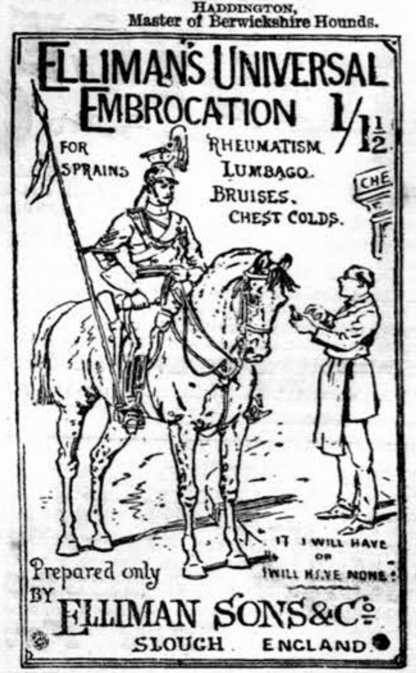

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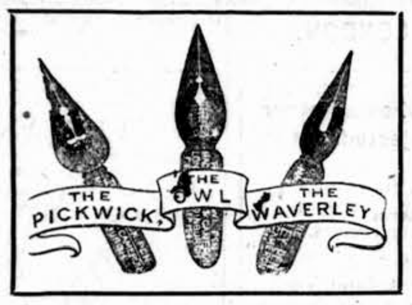

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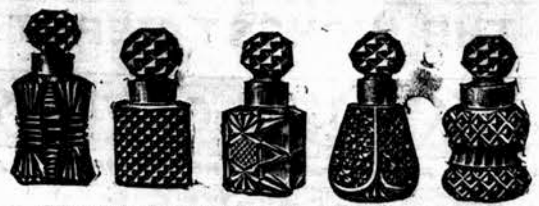
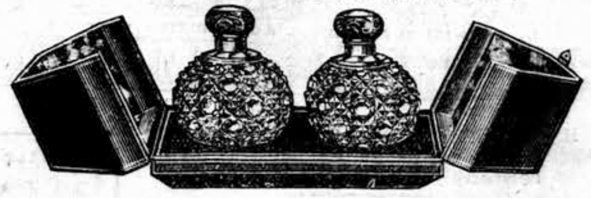
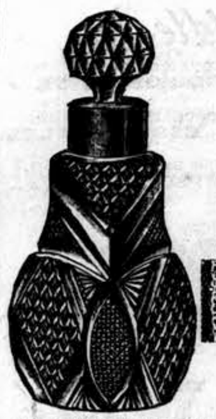


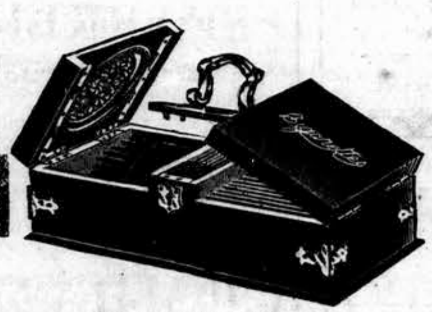
Silver Mounted Toilet Bottles, 3½ in., Rs. 4-8 each.



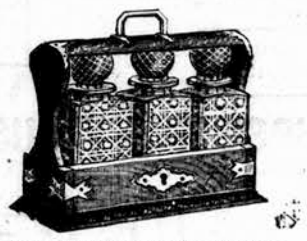
Silver Mounted Toilets in Cases, Rs. 40, Rs. 56, and Rs. 80.



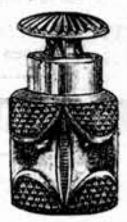
Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 8 in., Rs. 13.



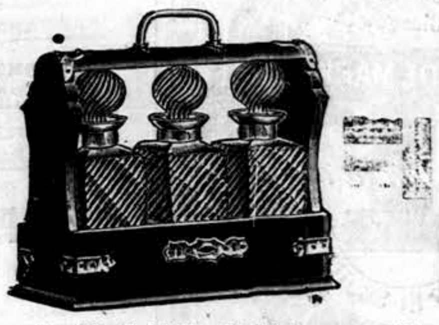
Cigar and Cigarette Boxes, Rs. 36.



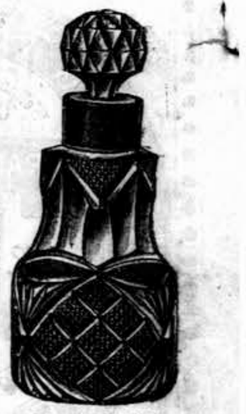
Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, Rs. 46, and Rs. 65.



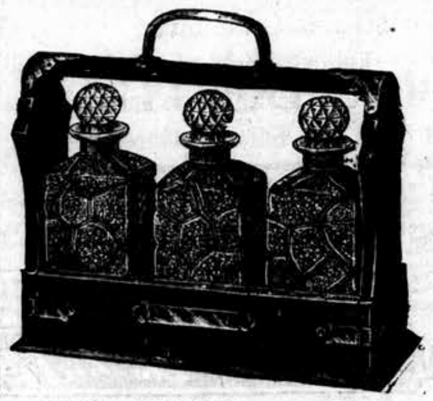
Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 4 in., Rs. 9-8.



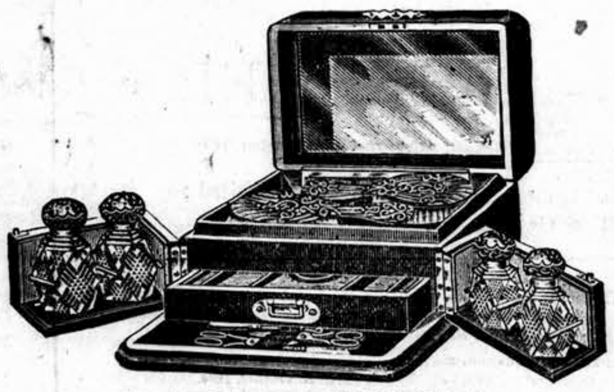
Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 35.



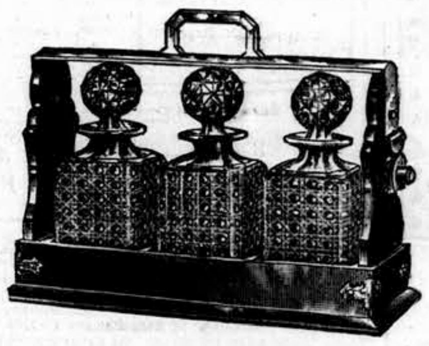
Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 8 in., Rs. 13.



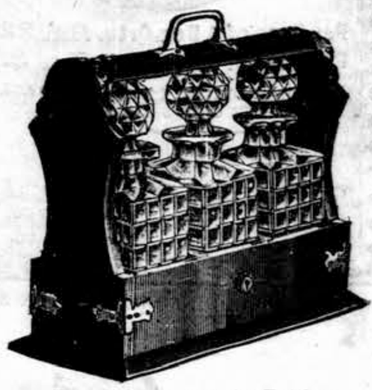
Tantalus Spirit Stand ....Rs. 35.
Do. do. 2 pint Bottles ... „ 26.



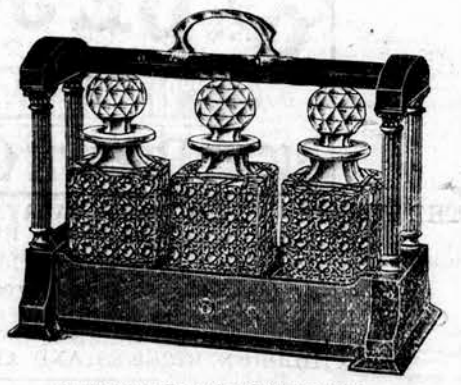
New Jewel, Perfume and Toilet Cabinet, Rs. 200.



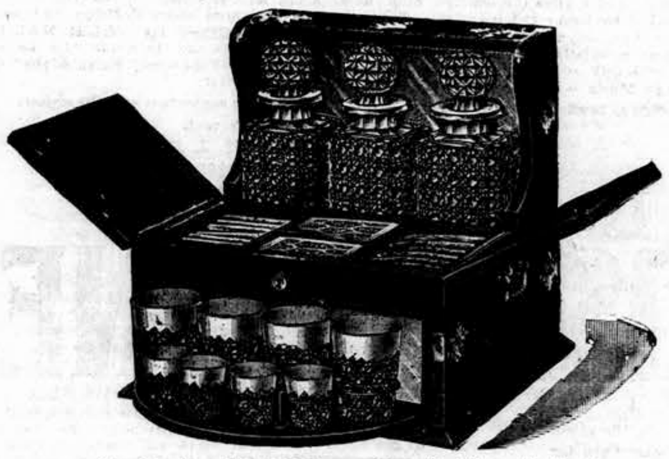
Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 80.



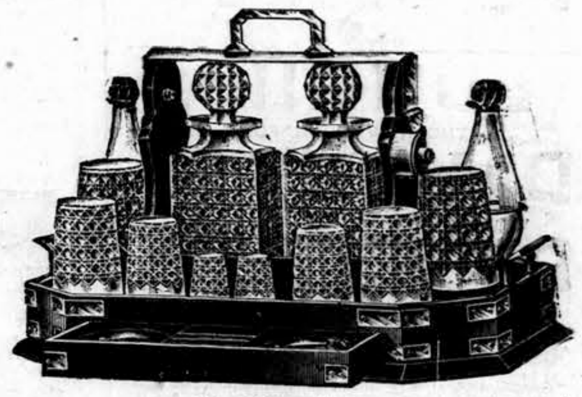
Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 38.



Corinthian Tantalus Spirit Frame, 3 quart Bottles, Rs. 145.



Combination Spirit, Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet, Rs. 180.



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